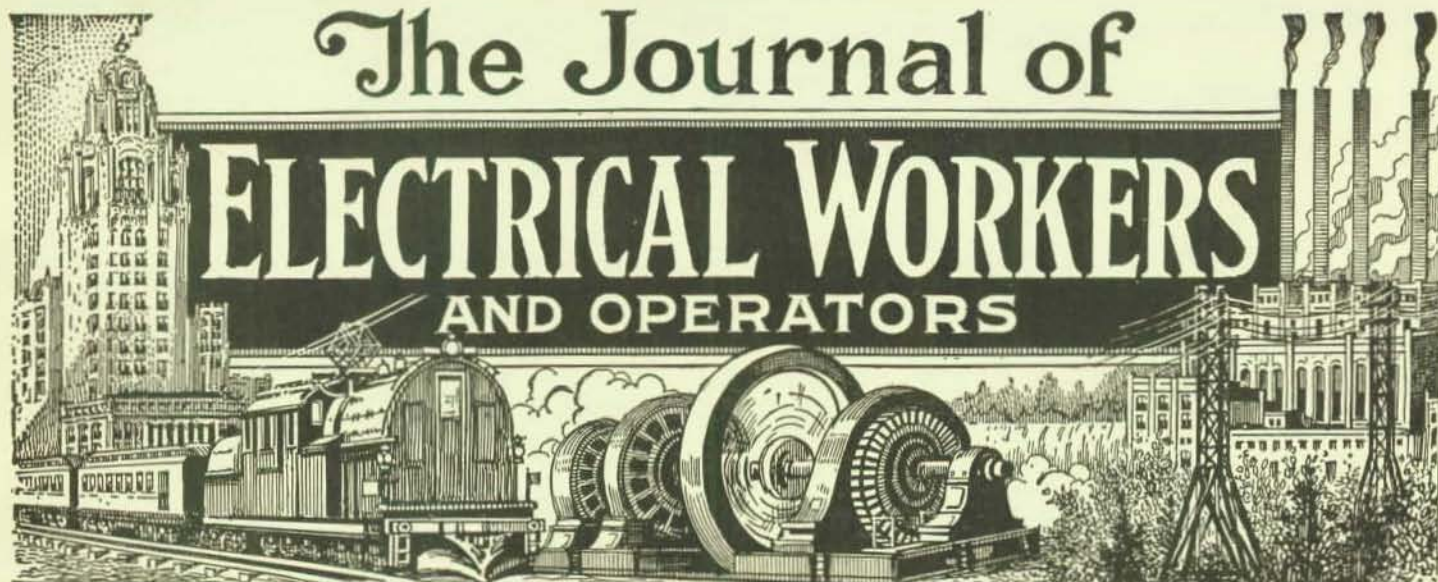


Action Needed on Distress!



RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1934

NO. 11

WHEN IS A NATION SOLVENT?



INEVITABLE SOCIAL INSURANCE

Age 65

A Good Retirement Age



Some people say, "Life Begins at Forty;" some have said "Kill 'em off at forty;" but meantime we go along our usual way and disregard such remarks.

When we think of sixty-five, we think of older people, not stopping to realize that we may arrive there ourselves some day. Birthdays do add up!

What to do about it?

Each one can do certain things to make old age pleasanter and happier.

Build up your friendships.

Build up the number of things you can do and enjoy, so that you will have many interests and not have a "one track mind."

Build up your finances, so that when 65 does come, you can enjoy life without too much worry about how you can pay for it.

Especially appropriate for the young man or woman is the **Endowment at 65** policy, which brings payment to the policy-holder himself at age 65, or pays the amount to his beneficiary in case he dies before reaching 65.

Others prefer a plan which will increase their income beginning at 65, when they may have other pensions or income to expect. A steady income of even a small amount for life is a wonderful "anchor to windward." This can be accomplished by the **Retirement Income Bond**.

If you expect to be age 65 some day, may we tell you about these, without obligation to you?

Other plans of regular insurance are also available for needs other than old age.

Write us about your needs today, stating your age, and we will furnish full information.

Union Cooperative Insurance Association

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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G. M. BUGNIAZET, *Editor*, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Magazine Chat

This publication mentions with regret the death of Gerrit A. Beneker, industrial artist and lecturer. He died suddenly last month in his home in Massachusetts at the early age of 52. Mr. Beneker's paintings have been frequently reproduced in the Electrical Workers Journal and we have in our files numerous letters from him expressing his firm conviction that art should serve labor.

Mr. Beneker achieved distinction in his chosen profession largely by his skilful portraits of American workmen. One time in his career he set up his studio in a steel mill and painted the workers at their actual task. His loss is not only to American art but to American labor.

We advise our readers to watch the growing new department entitled "Fraternity of the Air." Here is listed members of the union who have amateur radio stations with their call numbers. And we predict new and closer intimacy between our members via the air waves.

M. A. Newman, long a member of Local Union 1, a frequent contributor to the Journal, has recently paid a visit to Muscle Shoals aboard the steamship Cape Girardeau as M. A. "Morry" Newman, master-of-ceremonies and host. He is an expert drummer as well as a good electrician.

A novel "Slim" reviewed in our October Journal is published by Little, Brown & Company, 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

When this is read by our members the 1934 elections will be over. A good deal of emotional battling will be ended, and it would appear that the occasion should arise for calmer thinking and wiser action. The coming winter will bring no lessening of problems. The local unions, the organization as a whole, and even this nation must gird itself for a new push against depression, unemployment and hunger. This Journal expects to serve its members in the coming crucial six months as it has previously, with factual material that will aid in making wise decisions.

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Courtesy PWAP

IN THE SUBWAY
By Lily Furedi, PWAP Artist.

When Wilt Thou Save the People

*When wilt Thou save the people
O God of mercy, when?
Not kings and lords, but nations;
Not thrones and crowns, but men;
Flowers of Thy heart, O God, are they;
Let them not pass like weeds, away,
Their heritage, a priceless dream,
God save the people!*

*Shall crime bring crime forever,
Strength aiding still the strong;
Is it Thy will, O Father,
That man shall toil for wrong?
No, say Thy mountains; No, Thy skies;
Man's clouded sun shall brightly rise,
And songs ascend, instead of sighs,
God save the people!*

*When wilt Thou save the people,
O God of mercy, when?
The people, Lord, the people,
Not thrones and crowns, but men;
God save the people; Thine they are,
Thy children, as Thine angels fair.
From vice, oppression, and despair
God save the people!*

EBENEZER ELLIOTT.



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VOL. XXXIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1934

NO. 11

Is Uncle Sam Running Into Debt Too Fast?

ONE of the persistent rumors which has come to annoy working people as well as other public-minded citizens is that the United States Government is plunging toward bankruptcy. The theory is that the federal government is spending lavishly on needed welfare measures and as a result is headed for a bitter day of reckoning. The tragic choice is made clear: either the government must surrender its present policy of succoring the unemployed and the weak and the suffering, or pay the penalty of extravagant spending with insolvency. The dilemma of course affects every worker.

If the persistent rumors are true, then the citizens conservation camps, farm and unemployment relief, public works, slum clearance and other forms of relief must be abandoned and America must march backward to the old day of drift, blind philanthropy and charity. However, when one moves past these persistent rumors and begins to examine the problem of a nation's spending in its relation to a nation's insolvency, the picture does not look so dark and even may be shot full of sunshine.

What are the tests of a nation's insolvency?

1. The value of government securities on stock exchange.
2. Public debt in relationship to population power.
3. Public debt in its relationship to national income.
4. Public debt in its relationship to national wealth.

The striking fact about the value of United States securities is that in October, 1934, they sold probably at the highest figure in the history of the nation, greatly above par. The other striking fact is that before the United States Government embarked upon its elaborate program of relief to the masses the same government securities sold at from 17 to 21 per cent below the high of October, 1934. If any boasted American corporation could show a record equally as good, it would publicize the fact from one end of the country to another as being the most solvent and stable aggregate of capital in the world. The following is the table showing the value of government securities on the exchange for said dates.

U. S. Treasury Bond	All-Time Low	Date of Low
3s (1951-1955)	82 3-32	January 12, 1932
3½s (1946-1949)	83	January 11, 1932
3¾s (1946-1950)	89½	January 12, 1932

Should welfare measures cease? Effort to disengage political propaganda from economic fact. When is a nation solvent?

U. S. Treasury Bond	Oct. 15, 1934	Increase Over Low
3s (1951-1955)	99 31-32	21.8%
3½s (1946-1949)	101 5-32	21.9%
3¾s (1946-1950)	105 7-16	17.8%

Now take the relationship of the public debt of various nations throughout the world in its relationship to the citizens involved. Usually the critics of government spending who spread the persistent rumors that the United States is heading for bankruptcy also hold up such conservative nations as France and Great Britain as the paragons of stability. As a matter of fact the public debt of Great Britain is \$805 per capita and the public debt of France is \$273 per capita, while the public debt of the United States is \$221 per capita. Even Canada which lately has attracted many United States dollars to its investments has a public debt of \$229 per capita, something in excess of the per capita debt of the United States.

Comparative Per Capita Debt

We have prepared a table making a comparison between various nations of the world on this subject, but we should point out that the figures that we have for the United States are a good deal more recent than the figures we have for other nations. This puts the United States at a considerable disadvantage. If we had accepted the figures for the United States as of June, 1933, then the public debt of the United States would be only \$184 per capita. The table follows:

Country	Month and Year	Public Debt (Millions of Dollars)	Population (Thousands)	Debt per Capita
Argentina	5-'32	1,643	11,847	\$139
Belgium	11-'32	1,552	8,150	191
Canada	1-'32	2,376	10,377	229
Czechoslovakia	1-'33	1,124	17,726	63
France	12-'32	11,463	41,835	273
Germany	3-'31	2,702	65,300	41
Great Britain	3-'33	37,204	46,189	805
Holland	1-'33	993	8,062	123
Hungary	3-'33	366	8,088	42
Italy	3-'33	4,648	41,806	111
Japan	1-'33	3,364	64,448	52
Spain	12-'30	3,910	28,719	136
United States	12-'34	27,189	122,775	221

Those critics of government spending who have persisted in crying disaster, fail to point out the relationship of the

public debt to America's great productive capacity. In 1929, according to figures supplied by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, our annual national income was about \$81,000,000,000. In 1932 this annual income had indeed shrunk considerably, that is, to about \$49,000,000,000 and it may still have shrunk since that date. This means that our total public debt of \$19,500,000,000 was equal in 1932 to about 40 per cent of the national income; but this means that the United States could pay its entire public debt in one year merely by taking from its citizens 40 cents of every dollar that they earn. The pessimists appear to feel that we can never get back to that earning power that we had developed in 1929. If we should, the United States can pay its entire public debt in one year's time by taking 24 cents of every dollar from its citizens. This does not look like bankruptcy.

Real Nation Still

Now to approach this important problem from another angle. The United States is a wealthy nation. In 1929 its estimated national wealth was about \$361,000,000,000. In 1932 the estimated wealth was about \$247,000,000,000. Our present national debt therefore bears a ratio of about 11 per cent to the 1932 wealth but it bears the ratio of about 5 per cent to the 1929 national wealth. Neither does this look like bankruptcy.

The trouble with the persistent rumors that the United States Government is heading toward a financial crash is that it is colored by the propaganda of rich business men who fear that there will come a time when taxes must be greatly raised to meet the necessary expenses of succoring the unemployed, the disadvantaged farmer and the other victims of a maladjusted economic system.

Secretary Wallace Speaks

Secretary Wallace on balancing the budget: "It is just as necessary to think clearly and honestly about the domestic national budget. In times of war or great depression, the Treasury must go overboard at the rate of hundreds of millions of dollars annually. This cannot go on indefinitely. The time comes when the outgo must be cut down or the income of the Treasury must be increased. Otherwise there is a deficit. For a period of several years the deficit may be suc-

cessfully paid in bonds. Then it must be paid in paper money. This is usually the prelude to uncontrolled inflation. Conceivably, paper money might be used to prevent uncontrolled inflation, but no one has yet explained how.

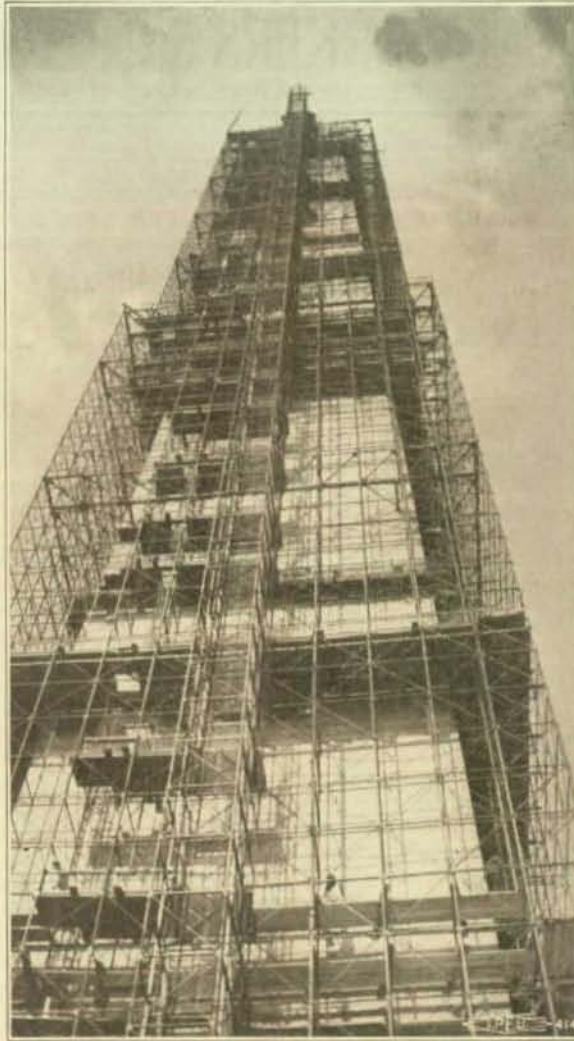
"The early stages of uncontrolled inflation usually result in farm prosperity and great hardship for the upper half of the middle class in the cities. When uncontrolled inflation comes to an end, the middle class is almost wholly wiped out and the farmers are in terrible trouble. Almost invariably, they find it difficult in time of inflation to pay off their mortgages in inflated money and at the same time avoid the contracting of new debts.

"The budget deficit of the last year of the Hoover administration and the first year of the Democratic administration has not started us on a march to false prosperity and eventual disaster as did the loaning of money abroad during the period from 1920 to 1930. But if the deficit continues too long, the unbalancing of the domestic budget may have an effect as serious as that of our continued foreign-loan and high tariff policy from 1920 to 1930.

"It is necessary to take a much broader attitude on the budget than has been taken by the committees of business men who have most to say about it. They have seemed too much interested in petty savings for the purpose of avoiding higher income taxes. Strong and vigorous plans must be made for the eventual balancing of the budget and for the prevention of uncontrolled inflation. But this should not mean the wholesale discharge of faithful and able government servants—the backbone of federal government administration. Neither does it mean that relief should be stopped ruthlessly and at once. It does mean that as prosperity returns a moderately high level of taxation must be retained so that there can be in good times an annual surplus. This surplus can be used for paying off the previous debt or for building a fund to be used in times of depression.

"Rules relating to a balanced national budget are much more generally understood than rules relating to an international balance of payments. Even so, millions of persons do not understand the distinct differences between balancing personal budgets and the national budget.

"Governments have control of money. This control may properly be used in time of stress; and should be used toward restoring general solvency, and reducing the inequities that result from too-rigid money. This power, not enjoyed by private persons or businesses, gives the federal government a certain freedom with regard to budgets, a freedom which cannot exist for individuals, cities, counties and states. The freedom must be exer-



The Washington Monument Is Being Repaired and Cleaned. Members of I. B. E. W. Local No. 26, Aid.

cised with restraint and with full regard for ultimate results, but it does exist.

"A second difference lies in the fact that when individual credit reaches its depression limits there remains a collective credit which only the government can command. If government by using this credit can get our economy off dead-center, the government's own income will be so increased in successive years as to make the temporary lack of budgetary balance good business. But such extensions of credit must be managed to bring us back to balanced budget. And the breathing spell thus purchased must be utilized with the ultimates in mind.

"Another fact not generally revealed in much of the foolishness made public on this question of the national budget, is that the government does not carry a capital account of the assets it acquires in the process of increasing the national debt. A very large share of the increase in the government debt under the present administration is represented by assets that can be liquidated, and by tangible permanent assets which ultimately will yield either economic or social income.

"The remainder, some would argue, must be balanced immediately. While this is usually sound policy for the individual who has to live from hand to mouth, it is not necessarily sound policy

for a government. It may be far from a sound policy for a government whose immediate aim is to start the cycle of recovery and to adjust its budget toward ultimate economic stability. It is not unusual for well-established corporations to plan the liquidation of their long-term debts over a period of 10 years or more. Such a financial policy is even sounder for a government with ultimate objectives of social security in mind.

"It should be noted, for the sake of clearer thinking, that the increase in the national debt has been accompanied by a rise in the nation's capacity to pay, Commodity prices, for example, have risen at least a fourth since March, 1933; so that in terms of our present dollar there has been a net increase in the national debt of less than 10 per cent. Our national income on an annual basis is now about \$10,000,000,000 greater than during the first half of 1933, and the annual interest on the increase in the national debt at 3 per cent is only about \$210,000,000, or just about one-fiftieth of the improvement in the national money purchasing power that has been brought about by enlarging the national debt. For a going concern this is not at all discouraging. Yet it should be remembered that this sort of reasoning takes the exceedingly low point of 1933 as a point of departure. I am not anxious to minimize the magnitude of the financial problem that lies ahead of us.

"If we can avoid taking rabid views in either direction; if we can sense that government accounts have in them both tangible income-producing assets and permanent social values; if we can see improvement in the national capacity to pay rising out of our building for the future; if we can continue to distinguish between measures of immediate necessity and those of ultimate stability, our budget problem will not stand out as a sore thumb but will be in proper perspective to the much higher volume of physical production and national wealth that we must ultimately attain."

[Quoted from *New Frontiers* by Honorable Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to be reviewed in December.]

When I meet a laborer on the edge of a field, I stop and look at the man born amid the grain where he will be reaped, and turning up with his plow the ground of his tomb, mixing his burning sweat with the icy rain of Autumn. The furrow he has just turned is a monument that will outlive him. I have seen the pyramids of Egypt, and the forgotten furrows of our heather: both alike bear witness to the work of man and the shortness of his days.—Chateaubriand.

Oil and truth will get uppermost at last.

Golden Gate—Symbol of Labor's New Day

AS the days recede and the date of the great American Federation of Labor convention in San Francisco grows dim it has become increasingly apparent that the 1934 convention made great progress. This is the consensus of opinion. Even labor's sharpest critics declare that actions taken by the assembly mark a new era in labor's progress. The adjustment of two forms of labor unionism; namely, craft and industrial, pacifically, takes the center of the stage. So important was this action that the summary of the convention's policy as made by the committee on resolutions is quoted in full.

"In connection with these resolutions your committee has given extended and most profound consideration to one of the most important problems with which our American trade union movement is confronted. These resolutions deal with a question that affects the interest of many of the organizations affiliated with and holding charters issued by the American Federation of Labor. It is because of its importance and far-reaching effect that your committee has devoted so much time and consideration to the problem.

"The evidence presented in the hearings before the committee conclusively indicates that to deal effectively with the question of organization and with the fundamental questions involved there should be a clear and definite policy outlined by this convention that will adequately meet the new and growing condition with which our American labor movement is confronted.

"During recent years there have developed new methods. This has brought about a change in the nature of the work

**Not setting but rising sun.
Great labor meeting makes real progress. This is acknowledged by labor opponents.**

performed by millions of workers in industries which it has been most difficult or impossible to organize into craft unions. The systems of mass production are comparatively new and are under the control of great corporations and aggregations of capital which have resisted all efforts at organization. The provision of the National Industrial Recovery Act protecting the right of employees to organize and select representatives of their own choice without interference on the part of employers, or their agents, has had the effect of freezing the flood of organization sentiment existing in the breasts of millions of workers who have been prevented by employer opposition from satisfying their desire for organization.

"The American Federation of Labor is desirous of meeting this demand. We consider it our duty to formulate policies which will fully protect the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions organized upon craft lines and afford every opportunity for development and accession of those workers engaged upon work over which these organizations exercise jurisdiction. Experience has shown that craft organization is most effective in protecting the welfare and advancing the interests of workers where the nature of the industry is such

that the lines of demarcation between crafts are distinguishable.

"However, it is also realized that in many of the industries in which thousands of workers are employed a new condition exists requiring organization upon a different basis to be most effective.

"To meet this new condition the executive council is directed to issue charters for national or international unions in the automotive, cement, aluminum and such other mass production and miscellaneous industries as in the judgment of the executive council may be necessary to meet the situation.

"That the executive council shall at the earliest practical date inaugurate, manage, promote and conduct a campaign of organization in the iron and steel industry.

A. F. of L. Council Controls

"That in order to protect and safeguard the members of such national and international unions as are chartered, the American Federation of Labor shall for a provisional period direct the policies, administer the business and designate the administrative and financial officers of such newly organized unions."

The convention also voted to enlarge the executive council. An aggressive policy was declared for securing legislation for not only job insurance but also old age benefits. Labor continued to struggle for industrial democracy by sharply criticizing the failure of NRA codes to include labor representation. This resolution said:

"Recommendations have again and

(Continued on page 498)



THE GOLDEN GATE

Wide World

U. S. Purse Strings Must Be Loosened

A GRAVE crisis faces America. A long hard winter with millions still out of work approaches. Private industry has failed to put men to work. The federal relief funds are almost exhausted. Bitter opposition from business men and bankers to further government expenditures has arisen. Congress does not meet until January. In the meantime what working men and women themselves do to shape public opinion toward permanent relief measures will determine the outlook.

The building trades are especially affected and especially involved. A census taken at the American Federation of Labor convention held in San Francisco among labor leaders, who are in touch with employment conditions in every part of the United States, reveals that the winter of 1934-35 will be the hardest of the entire depression.

The American Federation of Labor convention went on record in a vigorous resolution for the revival of CWA—the device used in 1933 to relieve unemployment. The resolution said:

Revival of CWA

"Whereas because of the widespread unemployment which is rapidly being added to daily, some immediate means for relief must be provided for by our government to take care of the many unemployed workers this coming winter; and

"Whereas the present method of dispensing Federal Emergency Relief does not meet the needs of the majority of worthy people; and

"Whereas under the present system of dispensing relief through FERA, many worthy people hesitate to apply for relief because of the necessity to lower their personal pride by doing so; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this twenty-eighth annual convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor go on record to petition the President of the United States to again revive the CWA under the same rules and regulations as was in effect under the CWA which was adopted November 15, 1933."

It is well known in Washington that the Federal Employment Relief Administration, headed by Harry L. Hopkins,

Hard winter in prospect. FERA faces November and December without funds. Durable goods industry offers opportunity for stimulation. Congress must be forced to see problem.

has been concerned for weeks with the problem outlined in the foregoing. Elaborate plans have been drafted to meet the situation. Director Hopkins has moved with his characteristic force, and yet it can not be blinked that today, on the threshold of winter, America faces a grave situation. The attitude of FERA has been that work rather than relief is necessary and plans have been shaped, it is known in Washington, toward this end. These will be discussed somewhat later in this article.

Business Men Checkmate

One of the serious problems facing the Relief Administration is the attitude of business men and bankers toward the whole problem. Director Hopkins has been dynamic and fearless in administering his difficult job. He has not been wedded to slogans, tradition, or trite and old-fashioned philosophy. He sees human beings in distress and he undertakes to relieve this distress swiftly and surely, but always business men have hemmed in the course of this relief. Business men have charged that funds have been spent too

lavishly and they seek to prevent measures being taken which appear to invade the provinces of private business and private gain. It appears wise for the Relief Administration to manufacture clothes for needy families, or to can vegetables for hungry children, or to manufacture other goods to put people to work, but the cry is raised to "Stop! you are injuring business." Private industry can not itself put men to work, but like the traditional dog in the manger will not permit the government to do so.

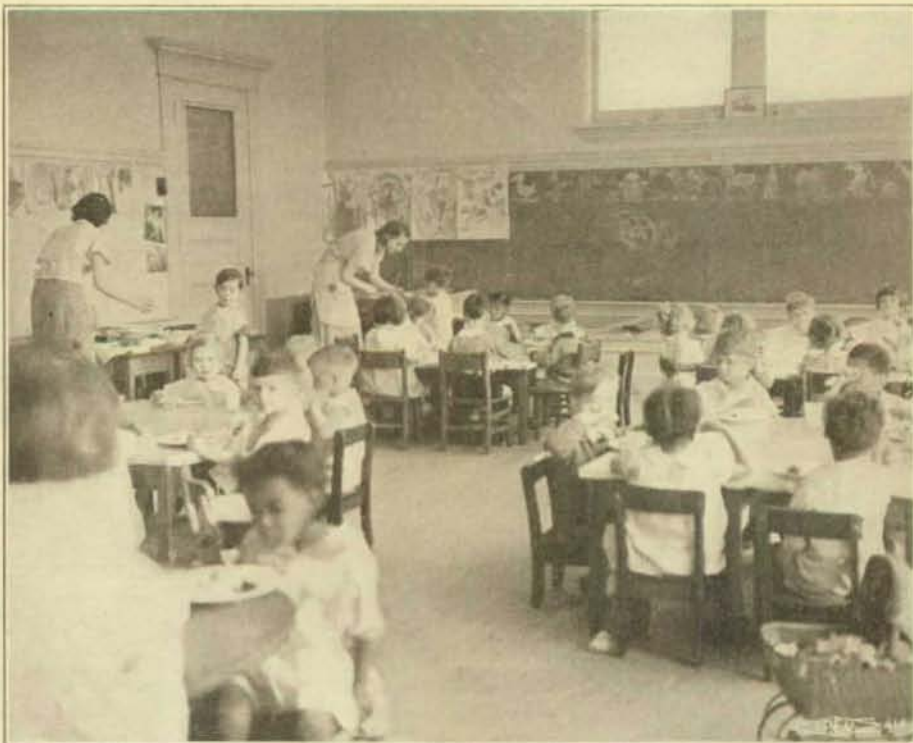
For weeks engineers and economists from all departments of the government have been at work on an elaborate plan to meet this grave situation. They see the durable goods industries—steel, concrete, lumber and those other basic commodities which are running on probably 33 per cent of prosperity production levels—as the particular field to enter, and to be stimulated. The hope is that two birds can be killed with the same stone. Unemployed and hungry men can be put to work and the important durable goods industries can be revived.

Great Fields for Exploitation

An examination of this particular field reveals great possibilities for work. The four immediate fields awaiting exploitation are:

1. Housing.
2. Railroad right-of-way modernization, including grade crossing elimination and electrification.
3. Express highway construction and modernization.
4. Reforestation.

It is believed that the grave situation now developing furnishes the incentive for the U. S. Government through the Federal Relief Administration fearlessly to enter these fields and put millions back to work. It is true that other agencies of the government have entered the housing field. The Public Works Administration has carried on certain slum clearance projects. These, however, are few in number. There was created by the last Congress the Federal Housing Administration which was charged with the task of stimulating modernization work. Yet in the intervening months this Adminis-



Courtesy Federal Emergency Relief

CHILDREN ARE SAVED FROM THE DISASTER OF THE DEPRESSION BY FERA.

tration has been unable to stimulate loaning of enough money to balance the overhead cost of operation. The reason for this delay is the fact that mortgage bankers have had enough influence to circumvent the act and secure an additional charge for mortgages from FHA to bring up the total charge to borrowers to about 10 per cent, and to hem in activity by demanding impossible requirements. If the Federal Relief Administration should be forced into the housing field it would undertake to supply decent housing to shelterless millions at virtually cost. A program would be a long-time program. Obsolete housing would be razed. New houses would be built in their place. Old houses would be modernized. People entering these new structures would be charged a nominal rent, but it is known that this rent would be enough to pay for the houses over a period of years. The plan would be to build small dwellings and multiple apartments. This program would not only give work to the building trades but would relieve the congestion that is rapidly growing in the housing field.

Secondly, a vast amount of work awaits in the railroad modernization sphere. Grade crossing elimination would put hundreds of thousands of men to work and at the same time save thousands of lives each year by cutting down the hazards at the crossings. At the same time a great deal of electrical work would be supplied by properly electrifying with signals these very crossings. It is estimated that there are 245,000 grade crossings waiting to be eliminated in the United States.

Miles of Highway Wait

Third, those engineers seeking fields of employment believe that further improvement of American highways offers a great opportunity. There are about 3,000,000 miles of roadway in the United States. Of this vast amount only about 750,000 miles is surfaced highway. In this modern age of high-powered automobiles there is no reason why every roadway should not be a surfaced roadway. In addition many of the arterial highways need widening and straightening. In addition again express highways need to be built so that time lost passing through huge cities could be eliminated to the motorist.

Finally, all of this vast network of express highway well could be illuminated for night driving by the improved sodium lamp system. This project alone for America would put hundreds of thousands of men to work and stimulate greatly the electrical manufacturing business.

Finally, there is the field of reforestation that offers again an opportunity to do something for the basic timber industry.

To be sure all of this means further ex-



Harris & Ewing

HARRY L. HOPKINS

The Dynamic Relief Administrator, Who Has Won the Gratitude and Respect of Millions For His Fearless and Intelligent Battle Against Hunger. He Stands Ready With a New Program.

penditure of government funds. This expenditure can not be made until Congress convenes in January. There will be many guardians of the vested interests in Congress this winter to head off the appropriation of more relief funds on the grounds America is approaching bankruptcy. Economy will be the cry. But unless Congress acts, the suffering in America in 1934 and 1935 will be doubly intense.

An analysis of the financial situation facing the government has already been made by labor in the Monthly Survey of Business by the American Federation of Labor.

"The urgency of the present need for a general business expansion is shown by the statement of government expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934. The nation's total bill for federal relief also to farmers, banks, business, unemployed was more than \$4,000,000,000. The total income of the government was \$3,116,000,000 or just enough to pay its current running expenses of \$3,101,000,000, leaving the entire relief bill to be met by borrowing.

"The government cannot go on borrowing more than its income for very long. The funds cannot be raised by taxation, for already, when state and local taxes are added to federal, the country is paying 20 per cent of its present income in taxation. We cannot go on taking one-fifth of the wealth we produce and in ad-

dition borrowing a like amount to support 16,000,000 persons who are creating no wealth. Over 12 per cent of our entire population are now on relief rolls. Unless immediate measures are taken to start business going on a nationwide scale, we shall probably resort to currency inflation to meet the huge deficits accumulating.

"The \$4,000,000,000 borrowed by the federal government to put men to work and meet emergency needs compares with a decline of \$27,000,000,000 since 1929 in the credit used by business through bank loans and new security issues. Credit to business from these two sources amounted to \$49,500,000,000 in 1929 and has shrunk to \$22,300,000,000 today. Clearly the federal government could not possibly borrow enough to replace the credit normally extended to business through the banks and the security markets, unless it used the credit to create a proportionate amount of wealth. NRA has started us back to recovery, put 3,700,000 to work since the crisis, raised business activity from 58 to 77 per cent of normal; but there are still over 10,000,000 unemployed and business is still 23 per cent below normal.

Business Men Retard

"In spite of all efforts to start business expansion, business men still show no sign of using the huge reserves of bank credit in the normal way to expand their activities. Banks as well as unemployed are still being maintained on relief funds. It should also be noted that since the NRA drive of last summer we have made no further progress in putting the unemployed to work. Spring business activity only created enough jobs to compensate winter layoffs. There were 10,100,000 unemployed last fall in October; there are 10,300,000 unemployed now.

"Business men claim that while the government program of reform and reorganization is going forward, they cannot count on future profits. Therefore, they are not ready to borrow money to expand their activities. The program of reorganization is not yet complete and we cannot stop it half way. There are problems of bank unification, price control and other matters still to be worked out before our mechanism for control of industry will be complete. The difficult problem of labor relations still seems far from a satisfactory solution. Labor as an organized group is emerging to perform its function in American society. This is a necessary part of the reorganization for economic control; without it we could not hope to keep the balance between producing and consuming power.

"Nothing in the business picture at present gives promise of substantial business improvement in the near future. Instead business observers, who have been forecasting a gain of fair proportions

(Continued on page 508)

Social Insurance Looms—What Kind?

Editor's Note: Some form of social insurance is expected to pass in the new Congress which convenes in January. What kind is the question. There are likely to be sharp clashes of opinion. The research department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has surveyed certain plans, without partiality, and they are herewith presented.

IN formulating any unemployment insurance plan there are certain fundamental issues which must first be settled. Shall the system, for instance, be financed by employers alone, by the state alone, by employees alone, or by some combination of these parties? Shall the federal government contribute? Who shall administer the system—employers or states? Shall the plan be mandatory, with penalties for not complying, or voluntary, with some tangible inducement for joining?

Shall the resources be pooled together into a single fund, or shall they be kept separately, each to apply only to unemployment within its particular plant or industry? Under the latter system the employer's liability usually ends if his fund becomes exhausted or if he goes out of business. His employees are then left unprotected at the precise moment when the need for insurance is greatest. Such a system, moreover, generally applies only to the larger industries; the many workers in smaller industries are not covered by the insurance. Such plans, nevertheless, in which "unemployment reserve funds" are set up by the larger plants or industries and are maintained and administered by themselves (possibly with some contribution from the employees), are generally more acceptable to the average employer than is a compulsory system for all employers, applicable to all wage earners and administered by a governmental agency; for no well established and stable industry or business man wants to be required to support the unemployment burden of someone else's highly seasonal and unstable industry. From the worker's standpoint, however, "unemployment reserve fund" systems are much less desirable than broader, compulsory systems in which the resources are pooled together, to spread the risk, and are administered by the government.

Before the amount of the benefit and the duration for which it may be paid can be established, it is necessary to determine how great the resources can be expected to be, under the plan, and how many persons can be reasonably expected to be eligible for benefits at any given time. Usually agricultural workers, domestic service employees, school teachers, and professional persons engaged in charitable, non-profit organizations or institutions are excluded from unemployment insurance schemes. Persons receiving above a

Research Department undertakes to present principles, types and programs offered by various groups, states and nations.

specified annual income from salaries or wages are also excluded.

If the system is to be administered by a governmental agency, it becomes necessary to establish local registration centers. Almost invariably these centers also act as public employment exchanges. The insurance plan must specifically safeguard standards of labor and working conditions and protect union members from forfeiting eligibility for benefits upon refusal to "scab" or accept a job under less favorable conditions or less pay than those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

The International Office has not been able to find anything about the Dean Plan for unemployment insurance.

Below are given brief digests of a few of the outstanding plans for unemployment insurance which are now operating or which have recently been proposed.

Epstein, Social Security Plan

The American Association for Social Security is an organization aiming to promote social insurance and welfare schemes in the United States and largely influential in obtaining passage of old age pension bills in the legislature of about 28 of our states. Under the direction of its executive secretary, Abraham Epstein, the association has studied the various and divergent unemployment insurance plans now under consideration and with the aid of leading authorities has drafted a flexible model bill, which it would like to see adopted by every state, so that eventually we might have a more or less uniform unemployment insurance system throughout the nation.

Under the Social Security Bill all employers of three or more persons shall contribute 2 per cent of their payrolls for the first three years to a state-wide, pooled fund and thereafter from 1 per cent to 4 per cent, the rate being determined by a State Unemployment Commission of three members, which shall be established to administer the system. The insurance plan covers all manual workers, and non-manual workers earning less than \$3,000 annually, except farm laborers, public and private school teachers, employees of common carriers in interstate commerce, salaried employees of the state, municipal corporations or other governmental subdivisions and persons employed by their spouses, parents or children. Eligible employees pay into the fund 1 per cent

of all wages received from their employers. In addition the state itself pays into the fund amounts equal to 1 per cent of the payrolls of all employers in that state subject to the Act. All premium payments into the fund shall be considered deductible from income subject to state income taxes.

Benefits for total unemployment shall equal 40 per cent of the employees' full-time weekly wage rate with a maximum of \$10 per week. Additional benefits of not over \$2.50 per week for a dependent spouse, \$1.25 for a dependent child under 18, and \$2.50 for two or more dependent children under 18 are allowed. If a husband and wife, living together, are both entitled to receive benefits, they may receive a total of not more than \$17.50 per week, plus a benefit for their dependent children under 18. Before any person shall receive a benefit he shall have been registered as totally or partially unemployed and have sustained a loss in wages equivalent to four weeks' full-time weekly wages, within the 12-month period preceding the date upon which his benefits may commence; but the four weeks' loss of wages do not have to have been consecutive weeks or days. The beneficiary must have been employed at least (a) 104 days within the 12-month period, or (b) 160 days within the 24-month period preceding the day upon which benefits are to commence.

Benefits will not be granted to persons striking or locked out, as long as the strike or lockout continues, nor to persons refusing to accept suitable work, unless

(a) acceptance would deny his right to join, retain membership in or observe the rules of a labor organization or to refrain from joining one; or

(b) there is a strike or lockout in the establishment in which employment is offered; or

(c) the employment is at an unreasonable distance from his residence; or

(d) the wages, hours and conditions offered are substantially less favorable than those prevailing for similar work in the locality "or are such as tend to depress wages or working conditions."

Benefits may extend for a period equivalent to 26 weeks of total unemployment. It has been suggested that it may be advisable for the state unemployment insurance commission to be allowed to extend this period to 52 weeks during times of extreme unemployment. The state shall be divided into districts with numerous local employment exchanges and registration offices operating in each district. This model bill was introduced into the New York State Assembly on April 18, 1934, a short time before adjournment of the session. A copy of the model bill may be obtained by writing to Abraham Epstein, executive secretary, American Association for Social Security, 22 East 17th Street, New York City.

Wagner-Lewis Bill

A bill to provide for national unemployment insurance was introduced in Congress at Washington, D. C., during the last session by Robert F. Wagner of New York in the Senate and David J. Lewis of Maryland in the House of Representatives. Although the bill received the early commendation of President Roosevelt, it was sidetracked in the committee room and did not come up for a vote. The bill will in all probability be given consideration at the next session, this winter.

The measure is aimed primarily at encouraging states to pass individual insurance plans. It provides for a national excise tax of 5 per cent on payrolls of all employers of 10 or more persons. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the United States Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the Act. Where a state has passed unemployment insurance laws, firms within that state may deduct from the national excise tax such contributions as they have made to the state insurance funds. Such state plans must conform to certain specifications, summarized below, and must receive the approval of the United States Secretary of Labor before deduction will be allowed.

(a) Systematic cash payments to eligible unemployed persons must be paid as a matter of right, and such payments shall commence not more than 12 months after contributions begin under the law;

(b) Minimum benefits for total unemployment must be at least \$7 per week, or else equal to the employee's average earnings for 20 hours of work;

(c) Duration of compensation must be for at least 10 full weeks in a year, or else must be directly proportionate to the applicant's employment service within the past five years or less; some employees must be eligible to receive compensation for at least 15 full weeks in a year under the latter system;

(d) Unemployment compensation cannot be assigned or garnished for any reason;

(e) No one may be disqualified for refusal to accept work when (1) the position offered is vacant because of a labor dispute, (2) wages, hours and other conditions are substantially less favorable than those prevailing for similar work in the locality, or (3) acceptance would require him to join a company union or would interfere with his joining or retaining membership in any bona fide labor organization;

(f) Contribution rates of employers must be uniform for at least 12 months after commencement, and no employer's rate may be reduced thereafter unless the fund has been solvent during the preceding year and there has been no reduction in compensation payments due to the inadequacy of the fund;

(g) An employer who guarantees to furnish his employees "either work or wages" must establish an unemployment



Courtesy PWAP

This Is Called "Industry" by the Artist, Arthur Durston. It Is Understatement. The Awful Toll Industry Exacts Is Written in Their Faces.

fund from which he must pay the promised compensation for workless hours, and in addition must pay to any employee whose guarantee is not renewed at least half the benefits otherwise payable to the employee under the state law;

(h) No employer may directly or indirectly insure his liability to pay unemployment compensation in any private company organized for profit;

(i) The fund must be held by an officer or agency of the state as custodian, or else be held strictly in trust under conditions which will assure the safety and liquidity of the fund; when an employer is permitted to contribute in the form of an "accounting reserve," he must be required to maintain with the state such collateral deposit of securities as shall at all times have a market value at least equal to the total of the permitted accounting reserve;

(j) The fund must be supervised or administered by a state agency with suitable penalties provided to secure enforcement; each party interested in a disputed claim must have the right to

a hearing before an impartial administrative agency, authorized to finally decide such claim; employers and employees must have representation on advisory committees and an effective voice in the law's administration.

The insurance plan does not cover agricultural workers, domestic servants; teachers, physicians, surgeons, internes or nurses in private, non-profit hospitals or institutions; physically handicapped persons in charitable or non-profit rehabilitating institutions, persons employed by their own fathers, mothers, spouses or children; employees of common carriers subject to the provisions of the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act of 1933; persons for whom unemployment compensation has been provided directly by an Act of Congress, or salaried persons receiving over \$250 per month.

Employers subject to the bill do not include governmental bodies. Contractors rather than subcontractors are to be considered liable for the tax on wages to employees, unless the subcontractor

(Continued on page 505)

20 Million Will Present Petition

WHAT forces are playing over and through America—destined to change the economic and social policies of the nation—are revealed vividly in the widespread acceptance of the so-called Townsend Old-Age Revolving Pension Plan. The exponents of this old-age pension system have millions of signatures to petitions already, and expect to present 20 million names to Congress in January asking for the enactment into law of a measure that will pay every man and woman over 60 years of age a pension of \$200 per month, provided that he agrees to spend the money in the month of its reception. Some of the local unions of the American Federation of Labor have forcibly endorsed the plan.

It is an open secret in Washington that social authorities charged with the development of a program of social insurance for the coming Congress are somewhat worried at the swiftness with which the Townsend Plan has spread over 47 states where local offices are open. These social authorities contend that the Townsend Plan would cost the United States government \$24,000,000,000 the first year. It is estimated that there are 10,300,000 men and women over 60 years of age and that 8,000,000 of these would be eligible for pensions.

The feature of the Townsend Plan which is not given much publicity and which is often overlooked when the plan is being discussed is how the money is to be raised. This proviso is by the well-known and unequal method of a sales tax. The Townsendites are quite liberal with their tax plan. They want to levy an average of about 10 per cent on everything sold. The Townsendites apparently consider a sales tax a fair method of taxation. They make one provision that taxes will be low on necessities and high on luxuries. Those who have been following articles on taxation in the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL* know that no sales tax is equitable.

Movement of Aged

The important features of the Townsend movement, according to students of society, are; first, expression of the elderly themselves for a larger stake in economic life and for that much desired haven of security; second, the rapidity with which the idea spread indicating that public sentiment in regard to social benefits is swiftly changing in this country. Dr. Francis E. Townsend is himself an elderly person—67 years old. Many members of his organization are elderly people. Dr. Townsend had a practice in Long Beach, California, often treating patients among the poor. Beholding the pitiful condition of unemployed elderly people, he conceived the plan now known as the Townsend Plan. He opened an office in Long Beach and from that humble beginning built up an organization now numbering 650 clubs

New Congress expected to receive huge blanket endorsement of Townsend plan of old-age pensions. Disturbs students of social advancement. Would cost U. S. government \$24,000,000,000. Certainly reveals sentiment.

in every state of the union. The movement is carried on by the usual methods of contributions and selling literature.

There are 17 states in the union which already have some form of old-age pensions. The American Association for Social Security, 22 East 17th St., New York City, is an organization that promotes the idea of social security of any kind in the United States. This organization has pointed out in a recent number of its publication "Social Security" the need of relief of the aged. It shows that dependency among the population of 65 years and over is twice that of any other age group.

Dependents Great Among Old

In October, 1933, 477,230 persons 65 years of age and over were in receipt of emergency unemployment relief. To approximate the real extent of aged dependency it must be remembered that there were at that time approximately 100,000 aged persons in receipt of old age pensions—all conditioned upon poverty and need. There were at least 60,000 aged persons cared for in our county and municipal almshouses. An equal number was cared for in benevolent homes for the aged. A few thousand old people were probably taken care of by private charity. In addition, there were about 140,000 aged persons in receipt of industrial pensions, about 20,000 in receipt of pensions from trade unions, church funds, fraternal societies, etc. There were nearly 100,000 persons in receipt of retirement pensions from federal, state, municipal and teachers' retirement funds, while at least one-half of the over 400,000 military pensioners may be said to have passed their 65th year. In addition, there were hundreds

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HAPPY OLD AGE—A MASTERPIECE BY C. MUECKE

Radio Piles Up Profits As It Battles Labor

REPRESENTATIVES of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System have appeared in recent months before the NRA opposing wage increases and curtailment of hours for radio workers. They have contended, whereas, business was good in the winter months there was an unusually sharp slack in radio broadcasting transactions beginning in March. Labor took the position that this was not true and that the broadcasters should be willing to share their increasing profits with their underpaid employees. Now it transpires business has been unusually good during the supposed slack seasons and that great profits are being made, especially by the two large chains.

"Business Week," a conservative reporter of business trends (October 13, 1934) said:

"Broadcasters are starting the indoor season with the S. R. O. sign handy for the evening performances. It isn't yet a case of 'announcing room only' and station employees can still add a song or two at twilight to the news that 'This is Station WETC.' But the Big 2, National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System, report that they have sold to advertisers more of those hours between dinnertime and bedtime than ever before—and add that the schedule would be even tighter but for the impossibility of juxtaposing competing advertisers. Other stations say that business is up. On the radio executive office charts, the gross income lines are starting to climb out of the annual summer valley at a rate that promises to carry them to a new spring peak. (April was top month in 1931, May in 1932, March in 1933 and, so far, in 1934.)

"In these happy circumstances, the broadcasters are concentrating sales efforts on the daylight hours. There, the profitless 'sustaining' programs are monotonously frequent. Surveys are being exhibited to prospects to prove that morning and afternoon broadcasts find more adults at home and more radios turned on than they had ever imagined. There is also statistical support for the smart sales argument that, by sober daylight, those adults are more responsive to straight 'educational' programs (on 'how to use our product on the menu,' for instance). At night the bigger audiences want entertainment and chafe at prolonged selling talk."

Variety Reports Huge Profits

"Variety," principal organ of the amusement world, reports that Columbia is making an exceptional showing for 1934:

"C. B. S. may go in for a campaign of station buying as a way out of the network's excess profit dilemma. Question of what the web could do with the surplus earnings accumulated during the current year came in for major attention

Big chains, which are spending thousands building company unions, and destroying real unions, take great profits as public utility.

during a meeting of the C. B. S. board of directors last Wednesday (26).

"Estimated that the network will from all sources garner better than \$7,000,000 for 1934. Problem confronting the major stockholders is how a goodly share of this can be invested and at the same time take care of the surtax angle.

"One proposition that has been submitted for consideration revolves around the idea of Columbia's embarking on an extensive campaign of station buying. Unlike N. B. C., Columbia has made it

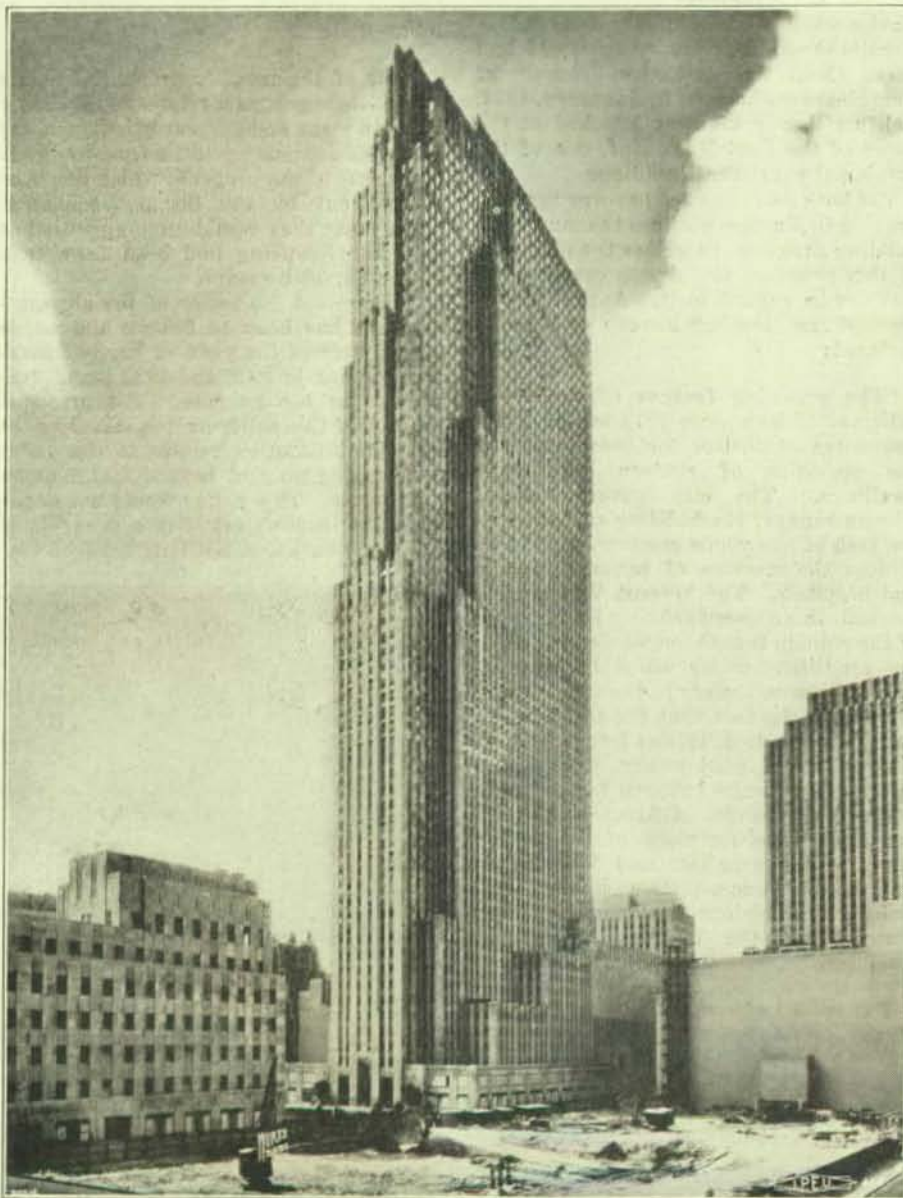
a policy of not acquiring complete ownership of a station but rather of establishing itself as the controlling stockholder of a project in which local residents or business interests are partners. Exceptions to this arrangement are WABC, New York, and WBBM, Chicago.

"Like other large corporations whose profits become a problem due to income tax taking big slices in ratio to size of profits C. B. S. prefers to reinvest funds in plant expansion. C. B. S. is also expected to increase various departmental budgets and embark upon a promotional advertising campaign. Pay tilts for employees may also be in line eventually."

National Advertising Increases

National advertising in the radio field is up, according to the reports of the

(Continued on page 504)



Courtesy Radio City

The Home of the National Broadcasting Company, Principal Arm of the Radio Trust, Is Radio City

How Vienna Built Its Model Houses

JUST now the United States is facing problems of slum clearance. This gives a special point to so-called modern housing programs in foreign countries. Probably the most noted example of sweeping changes in types of dwelling for great sections of the city's population occurred in Vienna. About 250,000 persons were transferred from low-grade housing to modern living quarters over a period of about 15 years since the war.

The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., a highly respected research organization with no political or propagandistic slant, has made a study of the Vienna housing enterprise in a new book entitled "The Housing Program of the City of Vienna," by Charles O. Hardy, assisted by Robert R. Kuczynski. This book describes the Vienna program as "one of the most elaborate and carefully thought out programs in modern social service which modern history records." It is pointed out that the whole world had heard about this extensive program of slum clearance because in February, 1934, Dollfuss' heavy artillery knocked at the doors of the Karl Marx Hof, one of the municipal apartment buildings.

The book describes the pre-war types of housing in Europe, outlines the municipal building program, describes the financing of this program and draws certain conclusions in regard to it. Anton Weber, head of the Housing Bureau of Vienna, declared:

"The crowning feature of the social policy of Vienna since 1919 has been the guarantee of shelter for every one and the provision of modern, wholesome dwellings. The city government of Vienna regards the building of homes as the task of the whole community, just as it does the erection of school buildings and hospitals. The present Vienna City Council, in an overwhelming majority, is of the opinion that the unwholesome housing conditions under which the population of Vienna suffers in the present day are due to the fact that the provision of housing down to 1918 was left to private enterprise. A good roomy, well-lighted dwelling is a major cultural factor in the life of every people. A damp dark dwelling is the nesting place of disease; it sends to the hospitals and tuberculosis sanitariums unproductive human material which burdens the community more than would the building of proper dwellings."

The record of construction by years is given:

	Apartment Buildings	Suburban Cottages	Total Dwellings
1920-22	6	573	1,244
1923	11	849	1,706
1924	14	975	2,478
1925	26	380	6,387
1926	39	486	9,034
1927	32	89	6,763

Financing of "elaborate and carefully thought-out program of modern history" reported by Brookings institution.

	Apartment Buildings	Suburban Cottages	Total Dwellings
1928	33	458	4,584
1929	49	239	5,003
1930	49	601	6,575
1931	34	283	6,180
1932	29	277	5,098
1933	13	47	3,625
Total	335	5,093	58,667

Americans will be just now interested in the method of financing the elaborate housing program. This is described as follows:

"One of the most controversial points in the whole program relates to the choice between loans and current taxation as the means of financing. In fact, many bitter opponents of the program which has been carried out by the Social Democratic party state they would have approved of it if the financing had been done to a larger extent by loans.

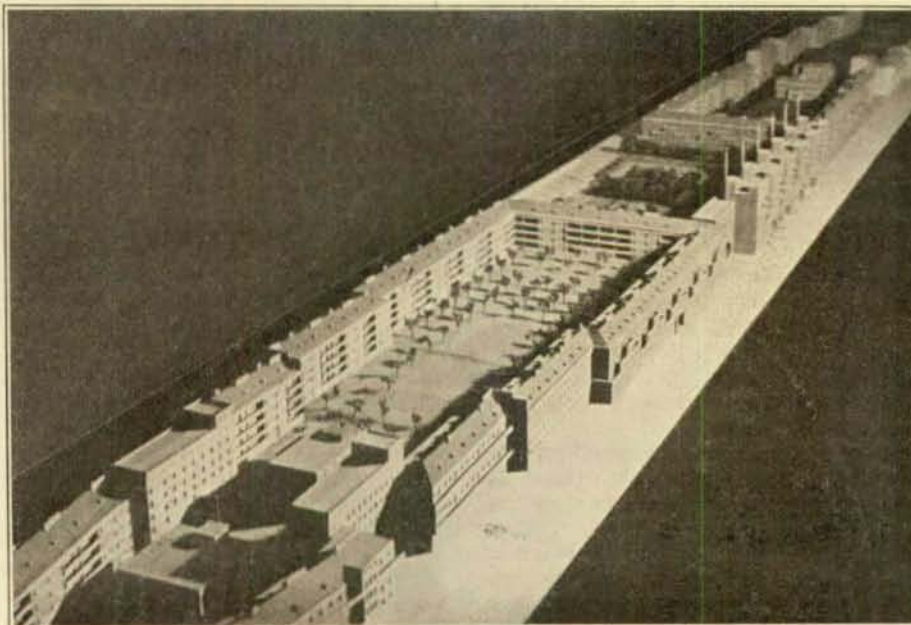
"In general the policy of the city government has been to finance the entire program from the yield of current taxation, though in 1922 and 1923 loans were floated for the purpose. The principal reason for this policy as it is stated by the city administration relates to the policy of charging no rent beyond maintenance and repair. This policy would not necessarily be inconsistent with a program of financing on loans, but it is believed that

of construction were financed heavily by loans there would be much greater pressure to include the service of the loans in the sums to be raised out of rents.

"Nominally the housing program is financed by the dwelling construction tax (Wohnbausteuer) which is the successor to the old house rent tax. There is this important difference between the two taxes, however, that the pre-war house rent tax, including a municipal surcharge, was a flat tax of 40.2 per cent, whereas the house construction tax is very sharply graduated. The smallest dwellings, those with pre-war rentals of 1,200 crowns (about \$240) or less per year pay from 2.08 to 2.31 per cent of the pre-war rent. Dwellings with a pre-war rental of from 1,201 to 3,000 crowns pay from 2.64 to 3.32 per cent. The rates scale up to a maximum of 37.18 per cent. The small dwellings, which make up more than four-fifths of the total number, pay only one-fourth of the total tax, while large dwellings (which make up 3 per cent of the total number) and business locations pay over 60 per cent of the total. Even at the maximum, however, the rate is not as high as the rate assessed against all rents under the pre-war rental tax. New dwellings, including those built by the city, are subject to the tax at the same rate as old dwellings, the rate being estimated by comparison with similar quarters for which the pre-war rents are known.

"It would be a mistake to infer, however, from the emphasis given to the dwelling house tax in current discussion, that the building operations are financed entirely out of this tax. The amount which has been expended for the construction of dwellings is much more than the yield of the dwelling construction tax.

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The Famous Karl Marx Hof in Vienna Against Which Dollfuss' Artillery Moved.

Courtesy The Brookings Institution

New Weapon in the Hands of Labor

Do you know the difference between conciliation, mediation and arbitration? Do you know whether more factory workers were employed in August, 1934, than in August, 1933; and what the weekly payroll increase was, if it did increase? Do you know what the actual volume of industrial production is, and whether production is falling or rising, and why? Do you know what the average wage is and the average number of workers employed in the important telephone and telegraph, and the power and light industries?

Answers to these and many other vital questions are made available through a new service just begun by the U. S. Department of Labor. The Labor Information Bulletin, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, represents a sincere effort to show the worker himself a clear, understandable statistical picture of the world he lives in. It offers those who wish to use it, the steel-jacketed ammunition of facts.

The Bulletin is, in effect, available primarily to union labor, upon request by the local, shop or plant committee. As Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, states in a letter enclosed with the first issue (September):

"It is obviously impossible to supply the 40,000,000 wage and salaried workers of the country with individual copies of this bulletin. We hope, however, to be able to supply copies to every union local, to every shop or plant committee, to all workers' colleges and to all other institu-

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes a monthly research service that makes key data usable to labor unionists.

tions devoted to the interests of labor. For the present, distribution of the Labor Information Bulletin will be on a request basis only. A copy will be sent to you for a three months' trial period. If in the meantime you request us to put the name of your organization on our permanent mailing list, we shall be pleased to do so." Your local union secretary may, therefore, ask that this service be sent to the local's headquarters, for the use of all members who really want to know the direction in which their world is moving.

Contact With Locals Sought

A column of the Bulletin is to be devoted to questions and answers on labor problems, such as employer and employee relationships, hours and wages, conditions of work, etc. Individuals or locals may send in their requests for information, which will be answered by the various bureaus of the Department of Labor. In return, labor organizations are asked to send in "reports of progress," on collective agreements, local by-laws, changes in prevailing wage rates, employment and unemployment.

With vital information presented in an understandable way, facts stripped of their husks and shown unobscured by editorial comment, this is good reading matter. Here, for example, is a concise study of how the depression affected 1,000 railway employees and their families: the record of workers who kept their jobs but suffered serious cuts in income; had, nevertheless, to contribute to the support of unemployed relatives; and it shows how many of them, because of curtailed pay, had to spend all of their savings, how many lost their homes, their life and accident insurance, and how many were forced into debt. The lowered standard of living is revealed also in a survey of health conditions in these families, housing, education of children, clothing, and the drastic reduction of food budgets.

There is now a committee on economic security, appointed by the President, which will put before the next Congress recommendations for a program "by which, eventually, protection will be given to workers and their dependents against all the hazards and vicissitudes of life which are beyond their control"; not only unemployment, though this is emphasized, but against industrial accidents, disabilities, and dependent old age. This committee, headed by Secretary of Labor Perkins, includes the Secretaries of Agriculture, Treasury, the Attorney General and the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, assisted by a technical board under Dr. Edwin A. Witte, of Wisconsin.

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EMPLOYMENT & PAYROLLS in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

3 year average 1923-1925-100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



Jack Brandt, Jr.

From Labor Information Bulletin

Section 7-a Viewed in Perspective

By JOSEPH A. PADWAY, General Counsel, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor

MAY I, therefore, take this opportunity to speak to you on "Labor And The Law" because the great judicial pronouncements of law in the next five or 10 years will pertain to the rights of labor. The United States Supreme Court and the supreme courts of the various states will hand down their most momentous decisions in the field of labor. The enactment of the NIRA, with the inclusion of Section 7-a, will bring forth a judicial determination of this definite American labor policy.

While the NIRA contains much which may come within the classification of labor policy, Section 7-a more than any other clause, will be involved within the field of legal construction. Although it is generally believed that Section 7-a and the rights accorded labor by virtue of it, is something new in the "legal control of labor relations," the fact is that in one form or another it has existed as a definite labor policy since 1918. President Wilson, in establishing the National War Labor Board in 1918, issued a proclamation containing the following: "Right to organize: The right of workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives is recognized and confirmed."

"This right shall not be denied, abridged or interfered with by the employer in any manner whatsoever. Employers shall not discharge workers for membership in trade unions nor for legitimate trade union activities." * * *

That is as far back as 1918. Then follows the Railway Labor Act of 1926. Here again I find the same principle in the following language:

"Representatives for the purpose of this act shall be designated by the respective parties in such a manner as may be provided in their corporated organization or unincorporated associations, or by other means of collective action, without interference, influence or coercion exercised by either party over the self-organization or designation or representatives by the other." * * *

Greatest Piece of Legislation

Then in 1932 Congress passed what, to my mind, is the greatest piece of labor legislation ever enacted; viz, the Norris-La Guardia Act. This remarkable legislative enactment is the substitute to the original Shipstead Bill, so valiantly championed by that veteran seaman, and one of your delegates, Mr. Andrew Furuseth.

The Norris-La Guardia Act opens with one of the greatest preambles to a law it has been my privilege to read. This preamble reads as follows:

"Whereas under prevailing economic conditions, developed with the aid of governmental authority for owners of property to organize in the corporate and other forms of ownership associa-

Course of legislation protecting unions masterfully described. What labor must do.

tion the individual unorganized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment, wherefore, though he should



JOSEPH PADWAY
He Thunders Warnings.

be free to decline to associate with his fellows, it is necessary that he have full freedom of association, self-organization and designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and contracts of his employment, and that he shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives, or in self-organization, or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection." * * *

The Legislature of the State of Wisconsin in the year 1931, at the behest of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, and under the guidance of Governor Philip La Follette, asked a similar code containing the same provisions, and such a code was adopted.

The new National Bankruptcy Act, passed by the last Congress, and the Revision of the Railway Labor Act, also passed by the last Congress, contain similar provisions to those contained in Section 7-a.

Yet, with all this authority for the "Rights of Labor" as enunciated in Section 7-a, the employers, before the ink of the President's signature to the Bill was dry, commenced a course of sabotage to defeat the purpose of the Act with a vehemence never before experienced. For instance, I have before me a copy of Bulletin No. 4, dated July 7, 1933, issued by State Manufacturers and Industrial Associations and National Trade Associations which reads as follows:

"Advised (by official resolution) that each employer advise his employees that it is his intention to deal fairly with them in connection with such codes as are adopted for their employment under the Recovery Act and that he warns them that affiliation with any labor unions is entirely unnecessary for them to receive all advantages provided by the Act." * * *

Intent of Law Clear

Now, it seems to me that the provisions of Section 7-a are not as confusing as some persons think them to be. There is nothing, in my opinion, that is ambiguous about Section 7-a in declaring that "Employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing."

Certainly there is nothing difficult about the language that "Employees shall be free from any interference, restraint or coercion by employers of labor in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization for the purpose of collective bargaining; nor can one misunderstand the provision that "any employee and anyone seeking employment, shall not be required, as a condition of employment, to join a company union, or to refrain from joining, organizing or assisting a labor union of his own choosing." * * *

That employers and their lawyers should have set up a smoke screen of ambiguity to defeat the law is not surprising, but that those in charge of the administration of the law, occupying high government positions and, at one time, believed to be friendly to labor, should have misunderstood this law, is tragic indeed. I am referring to the astounding interpretation placed upon Section 7-a by Donald R. Richberg and General Johnson, who undertook to interpret the President's order of February 1 by which he endeavored to silence those employers who claimed the right to deal with minority groups of employees or individual employees.

The employer knows that if he can bargain with half a dozen groups he can thereby effectively kill the whole collective bargaining principle.

The President's order was simple. He said "that those representatives selected by a majority of employees should bar-

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Shop Talk: Modulation and Carrier

By CHAL H. STOUP, L. U. No. 1, St. Louis

MODULATION and carrier are both powers of great importance to broadcasting stations. A 100-watt station modulated 100 per cent produces the same strength of signal on the listener's loud speaker as a 1,000-watt station would when modulated 31.6 per cent.

The signal strength of a broadcast transmitter is directly in proportion to the modulation percentage, i. e., doubling the modulation percentage, doubles the signal strength or 50 per cent modulation when increased to 100 per cent, increases the signal strength 100 per cent.

Signal strength varies directly as the square root of the carrier power for a stated modulation degree, i. e., the carrier power of a 100-watt station must be increased to 400 watts in order to double the signal strength.

Permission must be obtained from the federal authorities to increase the carrier power of a station and considerable expense is generally involved before a construction permit is obtained with a good chance their answer will necessarily be no on account of the interference the change would cause to other stations. In case their answer is favorable, thousands of dollars must be released for new equipment; however, boosting the modulation percentage is a very inexpensive proposition provided you have an oscillograph, modulation indicator or modulation meter together with an audio oscillator, and since doubling the modulation percentage is equivalent in signal strength on the listener's loud speaker to increasing the carrier power 400 per cent, it pays big dividends to go after the last degree of modulation.

Modulation consists of imparting the shape of sound waves to the envelope of the carrier wave and in a correctly adjusted transmitter 100 per cent modulation only happens every once in a while, or at the instant the speech wave reaches its peak values, either negative or positive. At all other times the modulation will be much less or an average of 20 to 30 per cent over a period of time. A transmitter whose maximum percentage of modulation was 50 per cent, therefore, would only have an average of 10 to 15 per cent.

Modulation cannot be monitored properly by watching the antenna meter, especially if thermo coupled, owing to the long time lag of thermo couple and instrument. The volume indicator is good but the ideal indicator is the cathode ray oscillograph which is electron operated and whose action is instantaneous and will indicate the actual shape of the modulated wave.

If station owners realized the importance of obtaining a high percentage of modulation at all times and also were aware of the fact that considerable time must be allowed the technical department, when off the air, in order to keep

Heart and soul of radio job technically viewed by craftsman on job.

the apparatus at a high state of efficiency, they would go for it in a large way. The present-day highly developed crystal control, 100 per cent modulation circuits are as different from the old apparatus of only several years ago, when the operator just threw on the filament, plate and antenna switch and hoped for the best, as day and night. Apparatus of only a few years ago would be about as useless in the present age as a company union is to the employees. I believe the time is coming soon when the federal authorities will require a certain amount of testing and adjusting, when off the air, each night, and the extra overtime cost of the operators will pay big dividends to the station owner.

On a recent check made on 17 broadcasting stations, using a 400-cycle tone, they averaged 12 per cent combined har-

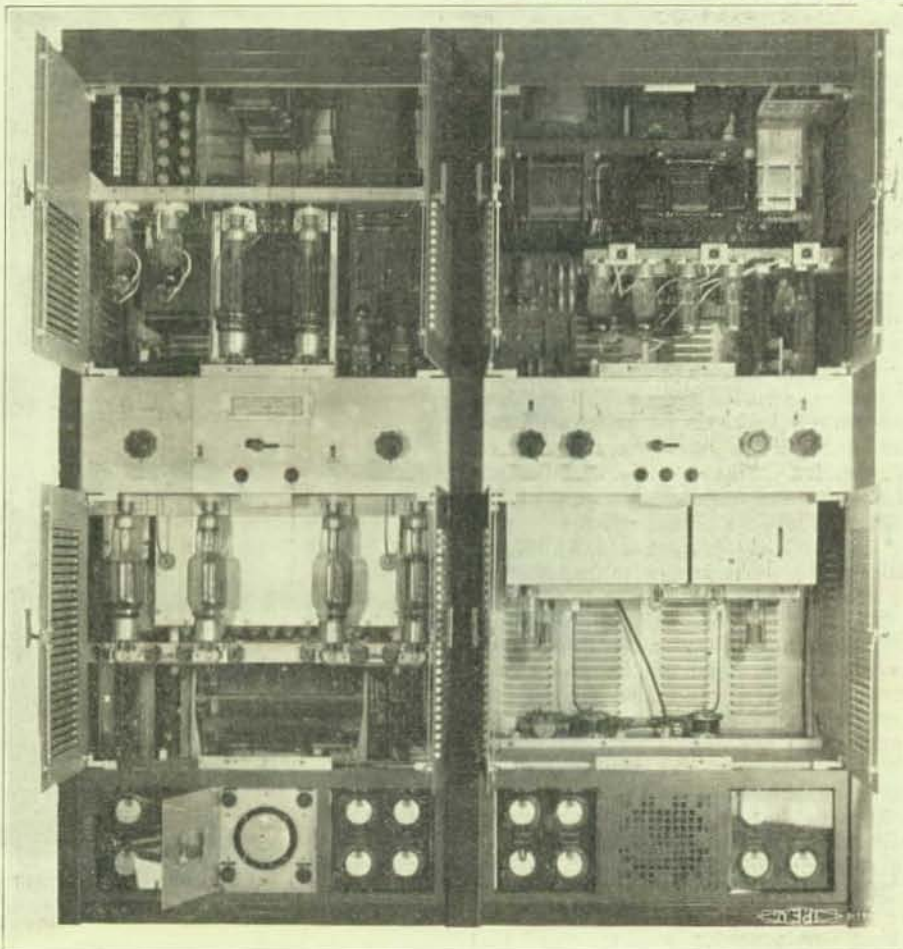
monics at 90 per cent modulation, 10 per cent harmonics at 80 per cent modulation and 8 per cent at 70 per cent modulation and measurements made on 22 stations showed 19 stations had over 2 D. B. departure from a flat response between 50 and 7,000 cycles.

To obtain 50 per cent modulation is rather easy; however, to obtain 100 per cent without overshooting the distortion limit, takes very careful adjustments all along the line and we are informed most broadcasting stations are well satisfied when they reach 90 per cent modulation with not over 10 per cent distortion.

The modulator and modulated amplifier combination is the heart of the transmitter and their adjustments are very critical and must be correct if full modulation is to be obtained.

If the modulator is to operate as a class A tube, the plate current should be midway between that obtained by zero and cut-off bias. The tubes most suitable for use as class A modulators are those having large undistorted audio output. They generally have low plate independence and amplification factor and when oper-

(Continued on page 503)



The New RCA 1-K. W. Type 1-D Broadcast Transmitter. The Very Latest Design in Transmitters. The Exciter Unit Is Seen on the Left. This Unit When Used Alone Comprises a Complete 100/250-watt Broadcast Transmitter. The New Cathode Ray Modulation Indicator Is Seen in the Right Hand or Power Amplifier Unit, at the Top in Center.

"Mercury" Exposes Bank-Bossed Red Cross

ONE of the most vigorous and carefully documented indictments of a public agency ever published in the United States occurs in the American Mercury for November entitled "Shady Business in the Red Cross." The author is John L. Spivak. The indictments are 20 in number, including the traditional policy of the Red Cross against union labor which has been the subject of a great deal of criticism from labor publications for the last 10 years. The indictments are:

"1. It is essentially a war machine preparing for the next war.

"2. It is largely dominated by a military and banking group.

"3. It is neither neutral nor non-combatant, as the Treaty of Geneva, signed by the United States, requires.

"4. Its nurses sign a military oath which places them in the combatant class.

"5. The banking group which largely dominates it is J. P. Morgan & Company.

"6. Most of the millions of dollars the Red Cross gathers from school children and working men and women are banked chiefly in Morgan banks.

"7. Large sums of money collected from the American people are invested in Morgan controlled business.

"8. Large sums of money collected from the American people are invested in businesses, whose directors are incorporators of the Red Cross.

"9. The Red Cross has an agreement with the New York Trust Company of New York, which it refuses to disclose, under which this Morgan-controlled bank buys and sells millions of dollars worth of securities, in which the Red Cross invests its money.

"10. The Red Cross refuses to tell how much it has paid out to this Morgan-controlled bank for handling the accounts.

"11. Of the three and one-half millions of dollars collected from school children and workers last year for relief work two and one-half millions were spent on salaries, travelling expenses, maintenance of the war machine, etc., as against one million dollars for actual relief.

"12. The Red Cross set aside \$4,000,000 collected from the people 'to feed hungry Americans' for a special war fund.

"13. Despite its publicised 'internationalism' and 'humanitarianism,' Judge John Barton Payne, head of the Red Cross, states that this organization is to be used first for the government, and second for humanity.

"14. In its post-war relief the Red Cross collected millions to feed starving foreigners, but it used that money for military purposes to help fight forms of government it did not like.

"15. The Red Cross has forced starving Americans as well as foreigners, for whom our generous people contributed millions for food, to work without pay for this bread for private employers.

"16. The Red Cross has collected money from workers to buy food, and then used

John Spivak documents vigorous indictment against pseudo-public agency in November "American Mercury." Strike policy hit.

it to discriminate between strikers and non-strikers.

"17. Where Morgan-Mellon interests are concerned the starvation of striking miners is not an 'act of God,' though the Congressional charter says nothing about giving relief only when hunger is caused by 'acts of God.'

"18. In distributing relief after a disaster, the Red Cross will spend much more money than is necessary in order to give profits to local store-keepers in the disaster area.

"19. When the government gave the Red Cross millions of dollars' worth of wheat to distribute to American drought sufferers, 'The Great Mother,' instead of spending some of the millions she collected from the people, spent one-third of this wheat money for expenses and distributed to the people only two-thirds of the government wheat.

"20. Even in relief, in a disaster area, the Red Cross draws distinctions between the poor and the well-to-do, the instructions being to distribute relief 'according to the pre-disaster living standards' of the recipient."

The author concludes:

"Let us now see whether in the United States 'The Great Mother,' in its 'humanitarian' work, uses the millions given her by the American people for the benefit of

(Continued on page 498)



GERRIT A. BENEKER
Laureate Artist of American Labor Who
Died Last Month.

The Electrical Workers Journal has published from time to time his "Electric Welder", the "Builder", "An Inventor", the "Weaver of Thoughts", and "Men Are Square". "Men Are Square" was exhibited by the American Federation of Labor booth at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1927.

Canada Aroused by Minister's Report

By OBSERVER

IN an exposé Canada's Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Honorable H. H. Stevens, recently denounced outrageous trade policies through which he had found captains of industry to be daily robbing the poor for private gain. By mergers and concentration schemes of one brand and another, large monopolistic firms have sprung up to control, he said, so large a share of their industries that they are able to dictate unrestrainedly the prices which they will pay for their raw materials and at which their wares will be sold. Producers of the raw materials and fabricators of the finished products alike are powerless in determining the compensation for their labor.

Suppose, for example, that you were a live stock farmer in Western Canada last year. Beef might be selling at anywhere from 20 cents to 40 cents per pound in the grocery store. Yet even though you had the finest steers in the market, you could not possibly sell them for more than two and one-quarter cents per pound at Winnipeg or one and one-half cents at your ranch; because that was the price at which Canada Packers would buy choice steers, and Canada Packers was the only house of any importance purchasing meat products in your territory. While paying scandalously low prices to farmers during these depression years, Canada Packers has enjoyed the most prosperous period of its existence and has piled up fabulous reserves.

For planting, tending and harvesting a bushel basket of tomatoes, canning companies would give you exactly 25 cents. But you could hardly leave your tomatoes to rot after your year's work, so you probably would take the proffered quarter and trudge home to figure out how many shoes, coats and sacks of fertilizer it would buy.

Tobacco Also "On"

In Canada tobacco is grown in Western Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. Each year at harvest time the Imperial Tobacco Co. opens the market. It takes about 80 per cent of the crop annually and might be said to have the situation well in hand. In 1930 it paid 33 cents a pound for tobacco. The following year without warning, it suddenly hammered the price down to 19 cents. In 1932, with a bumper crop, the company completely demoralized the market by refusing to purchase for a solid month after harvest. By the time it did open the bidding, such a state of panic prevailed that it was able to get its tobacco for only 16 and 17 cents. So profitable proved this bit of stratagem that the concern repeated the performance the next year with equal results. Simultaneously with beating down the price of raw Canadian tobacco, the company has paid out huge salaries and

Minister of Trade and Commerce names names. Report suppressed. Factual copies being boot-legged. Dominion is excited.

bonuses to officials, has set up every conceivable type of reserve and has still shown net annual profits of \$6,000,000 for the past five years. But it has had to cut the wages of its employees 10 per cent. Meanwhile scores of tenant farmers have been forced to abandon their farms, and fertilizer and implement companies are loaded with bills they cannot hope to collect.

Such dogmatic handling of the produce market is extremely serious to Canada, for 50 per cent of her population, either directly or indirectly, is dependent upon agriculture for its livelihood. The other half, her wage earners, fares no better at the hands of industry. Unable to maintain high prices and unwilling to accept a smaller share of profit, pirates of business have backed up upon all their underlying industries. In addition to dictating radical reductions in the prices they will pay for their raw materials, agricultural and otherwise, they have drastically lowered the wages of their own employees. A delegation of workers in the needle trades testified to Stevens of many cases in which payment was as little as \$3 per week. His subsequent investigation of clothing, furniture and shoe factories revealed numerous instances in which

40 per cent or more of the employees received less than Canada's legal minimum wage and one plant in which no worker whatever received even the minimum.

Retail Trade Also "In"

Powerful retail stores use the same tactics to depress wages and conditions in those industries from which they purchase goods for re-sale. Consider the case of the Robert Simpson Company, a huge department store in Toronto with branches in all the large cities of Canada. Five years ago its average mark-up in prices over the cost of the goods was 30 per cent. Today it is 47 or 48 per cent. Retail prices have not risen in this period—wholesale prices have simply been pushed down to lower and lower levels. Why this sudden increase in spread? From 1898 to 1928 the company made an average of 11 per cent on its capital. In fact, so prosperous was the firm that the head of the concern, a man named Flavell, decided to take some of the profits out of the business. He cut himself a \$5,000,000 melon in 1925 and a \$10,000,000 one in 1928. Then he took another \$5,000,000 for an unnecessary new building in Montreal. While taking this cash out of the company he issued securities to the public and to his employees. If the latter had no savings at the time he arranged for them to borrow on the stock from a bank he owned. Shortly afterward he cut their wages by an average of 17 per cent, but that is neither here nor there. Having taken his profits he then stepped out of the company, leaving

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HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, OTTAWA

Survey of Federal Housing Activities

WITH President Roosevelt's announced interest in an enlarged, integrated housing program sponsored and managed by the government, it is an encouraging outlook for building trades workers for the year 1935 for construction of residential, apartment and farm home buildings, with the additional

Government is still flirting with construction plans. Hard to get around "private initiative" barrier. Labor wants action.

employment and earnings improve, some of the owners of these homes will eventually have to let them go, in which case Uncle Sam will have to go into another angle of the real estate business, in reconditioning and selling these houses.

Slum Clearance Slow

Several slum clearance projects are under way under the PWA, although progress has been disappointingly slow. A total of \$146,000,000 has been set aside for 39 projects in 33 cities. However, preliminary work has begun in only eight of these. Their status in October was as follows:

New York—\$25,000,000 allocated; options acquired on land for one of several projects.

Chicago—\$12,500,000 allocated; 38

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Calling for a "basic maximum of 5 per cent interest," President Roosevelt shaped a strong policy for the Federal Housing Administration's clean-up of the home mortgage situation. Anticipating opposition of bankers, the President nevertheless instructed Administrator James A. Moffett that "every practical attempt at lowering the cost of homes to the great mass of our people is worthy of our best efforts. It is time to make these lower interest rates apply to every part of the country. I think, therefore, that you should announce the program for the whole country on the basis of a basic maximum of 5 per cent interest."

work of slum demolition in some areas. The program, however, is still in a confused, unformulated state and whether it will be shaped to the best advantage unless the most interested parties force a hearing, is still doubtful. By far the greatest need is for low-cost, modern housing for the workers themselves at a rental or buying cost that is gauged to low incomes.

This need has been successfully met in some European countries. Socialist Vienna was famed for the excellence of its workers' housing program. The British government is said to have "accepted responsibility for providing adequate housing for every working family in the country and at rents within the capacity of the worker to pay." The National Labor party of Great Britain has proposed a program for the construction of 250,000 to 300,000 houses per annum, on amortization of building cost over a period of 60 years and an interest cost of 3¼ per cent. Under this proposal it is said to be possible to erect houses of brick and stone with a minimum of three bedrooms, living room and kitchen to rent for about 10 shillings a week—approximately \$2.50. The cost for the houses is figured at \$1,750 and the land on which they are erected at \$1,500. They will be intended for workers whose income does not exceed 50 shillings (about \$12.50) per week.

The American government's program falls into several divisions and the President indicated recently that he feels they should be more closely related. The gov-

ernment is getting deeper and deeper into the real estate business because of the failure of private initiative both in the building and financing field, and indications are that this must continue and must become more pronounced.

Under the Home Owners Loan Corporation, the government is acting as a lending agency on mortgages for 500,000 defaulting home owners, making it possible for them to keep their homes for the time being, at least, but unless general



ONCE AGAIN LET THE SAW AND THE HAMMER BE HEARD IN THIS LAND!

Seattle Moves to Acquire Private Plant

By FRANK FARRAND, L. U. No. 77, Seattle

THE city of Seattle proposes to purchase by negotiation the entire electrical and steam heating holdings of the Puget Sound Power & Light Company. In a purchase in this way bonds would be given in payment against the earnings of the system.

The company operates in the territory west of the Cascade Mountains extending from the Canadian border on the north to the Columbia River on the south and east of the Cascade Mountains in

Publicly owned company moves to cut out duplication throughout state.

would come a boy who would outdistance the wild geese that stopped in their autumn flight to feed on the farmers' corn. Today America, with the excep-

uniform wage scale be established throughout the system.

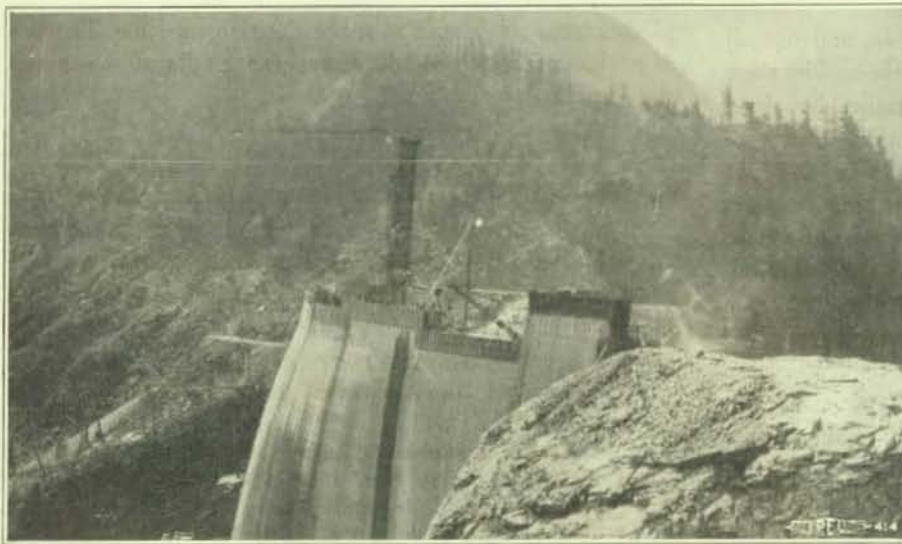
Those opposed to the purchase of the private company point to the exorbitant price paid for the street railway system of Seattle and feel that Seattle should not pay \$95,000,000 for a public utility that has not paid a dividend in three years. From the workers' viewpoint the municipal street railway is an outstanding success. The street car men are 100 per cent organized; they receive the highest hourly pay of any street car employees in the United States and their wages were not reduced during the depression. The street railway was purchased during the boom period, whereas, this purchase will be made at depression prices. There is no competitor for electric power if generated for service and not for profit.

Advantages Described

One of the greatest reasons for city and district ownership is seen in the fact that the city of Seattle has already been presented with over \$25,000,000 in bond redemption and ownership of its plant and will continue to be presented with \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 every year, and its rate will be rapidly reduced.

This is the fruit of competition. Up to 1931 both companies maintained large construction crews. Either plant has practically the capacity to serve the entire city. Rate now for domestic power is two cents per kw hour. This can be cut in half and hours of labor

(Continued on page 498)



Courtesy City of Seattle

GREAT DAM ON SEATTLE SKAGIT RIVER DEVELOPMENT

the cities of Wenatchee and Ellensburg and vicinity. It has a power plant on the Columbia River.

In the acquisition of this property it is the plan to allow other cities and districts to take over their part of the system as desired plus any additions that may be made during the interim. The proportionate value in each city or district would be set forth from the records of the State Public Works and the company's books at the time the cities or districts wish to do so.

This will be considered a revolutionary move of national importance. With two-thirds of the population in the state of Washington in control of electric power to be generated and sold at cost we can expect "new life to all forms of human concerns." The Federal Government will probably build the Coulee Dam to the high level and irrigate 1,200,000 acres of land to make a market for their power.

As a lad I lived in Little Falls, Minn. It was our desire as children to build bicycle paths along country roads. If we could construct a path out to "Polander Town" and the Lindbergh Home—the Senior Lindbergh was always identified with the common people—we were sure the transportation problem would be solved for all time. Our elders never dreamed that from the "west side"

tion of our President and a few other leaders, is electrically in the bicycle age. The private power companies through their franchises and distribution systems own the electrical paths of America.

Home Consumption Large

We must acquire these paths and construct electrical highways to every home in every hamlet of America. Three No. 4 wires is the smallest service that should be connected to any man's home. There are over 34,000 such services or their equivalent in Seattle. In one residential district in Seattle of 93 homes the average yearly consumption of electricity in each household is 598 kw. hours per month.

Perhaps the most important problem to labor is the future position of employees of the company. In the rank and file of the company's employees, the majority will be retained in their positions. Organized labor will demand that their members be retained and a



Courtesy City of Seattle

Great Private Electric System in Northwest For Which Publicly Owned Companies Are Bargaining.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXIII Washington, D. C., November, 1934 No. 11

Bankers and Government All of us enjoy good comedy, and not all good comedy is confined to the movies these days. Incidentally, the nation has been rocking with internal laughter over the spectacle of the contest between the powerful bankers of America and the President of the United States. For the first time in years the great bankers of New York, who juggle the finances of nations, deigned to come to the meeting of the American Bankers Association. Usually the Wall Street boys look upon the American Bankers Association as the fraternity of little fellows from the sticks. This year they came to Washington to seek to extract from the man in the White House assurances that vested interests were not to be molested further under the New Deal.

Incidentally, they found that the President was not willing to give all for nothing. It is stated, on good authority, that the President's address was not completed until the afternoon of delivery. He took the position, it is said, that if he were to say fitting things to the bankers, they in return should say fitting things to the government. This is what came about, but to this hour no one is quite sure whether one or the other won a victory. At any rate a better spirit on the surface has been promulgated.

Labor people will be interested, we think, in one sentence in the President's address. It is this:

"It is in the spirit of American institutions that wealth should come as the reward of hard labor of mind and hand. That is what we call the profit system."

This will be news to labor. If this is the profit system, then labor, we take it, and the rest of the nation will want to retain it. However, a great American economist once defined vested interests "as the legal right to get something for nothing." We have always thought that the profit system was better described, in many of its practices at least, by the latter.

Shrinkage of Jobs In a city of 500,000 inhabitants there is now being erected an office building of about 300,000 cubic feet of space content. This is not a large building when measured by the giant structures which some cities are erecting, but it is an eight-story edifice of good size and modern throughout.

We recently took a census of the number of men actually

engaged in the erection of this building with the following results:

1 superintendent	2 steam fitters
1 engineer	1 plumber
3 foremen	2 bricklayers
4 carpenters	2 cement finishers
3 electricians	7 laborers

In short, this modern office building is mounting to the skies at a practically one-story-a-week tempo under the urge of only 26 workmen. Once again, therefore, we have called to our attention the fact that the advance in the science of building has greatly shrunk job opportunities. This is due not only to the employment of machinery in the erection of the building, but to the mobility of construction through steel and concrete. It is safe to make the estimate that 20 years ago at least 50 men would have been employed upon this same structure.

We Applaud For sheer brilliancy of presentation we have scarcely ever seen a better craft job than that performed by the New York Post in the following analysis of the Saturday Evening Post on economic progress in this country:

"THE CRY IN THE NIGHT"

"Or, How the Bogyman Scared Poor Little Goldilocks

"Earnings of the Curtis Publishing Company, publishers of the 'Saturday Evening Post,' show a sensational gain for the nine months ended September 30.

"(The 'Saturday Evening Post' is the leading anti-Roosevelt weekly. Of the Administration it says in its October 20, 1934, number: 'Practically every citizen must suffer from business stagnation and from fear on the part of those who ordinarily invest and go into business enterprise.')

"Net profit for Curtis Publishing Company for the first nine months of 1934 is \$5,214,738, compared with \$1,306,372 for the corresponding 1933 period.

"('We can see no real gain in making it impossible to make profits and to pay dividends, says the 'Saturday Evening Post,' in a recent editorial attacking Roosevelt.)

"September quarter earnings also spurted sharply for Curtis Publishing Company, net income amounting to \$1,483,367, against a loss of \$194,354 in the September, 1933, quarter.

"('In this case of the expenditure of government funds,' says the Saturday Evening Post, 'the money is not free. . . . It does not come out of the air, but has to be paid for by rich and poor alike, in the sweat of labor, in sacrifice, in loss and sometimes in bankruptcy.')

"('Why are you crying, little Goldilocks?' asked the stranger. 'I am crying because I am afraid of the big, bad bogymen,' said Goldilocks. 'Has he hurt you?' asked the stranger. 'He scares me,' said Goldilocks, 'for whenever I come near him he gives me candies and cakes and toys.' 'Don't you like these things?' asked the stranger. 'I love them,' said Goldilocks, 'but he also gives them to the little girl who lives in the little shack at the foot of the hill.' 'What's wrong with that?' asked the stranger.

"The Santa Claus I always knew never gave anything to her,' said Goldilocks, 'and so I know he must be a bogymen.'"

Area of Conflict Business men consider the NRA as their especial province. It represents an area of conflict. But this area of conflict does not center in disputes between trade associations, or between members of the same trade association under trade practices so much as it centers in conflicts between employees and employers. Up to September 29 there was on record before the National Recovery Administration about 20,000 code violation complaints. Of this number about 17,668 violations had to do with trespassing upon the provisos dealing with wages, hours and working conditions. The complete record is as follows:

	Labor Complaints	Trade Complaints
Lumber and timber.....	495	49
Motor vehicle retail.....	733	79
Fabricated metals.....	135	1
Furniture manufacturing.....	153	44
Construction.....	493	55
General contracting.....	141	8
Plumbing contracting.....	213	37
Barber trade.....	248	..
Cleaning and dyeing.....	464	..
Hotel.....	742	..
Laundry.....	191	..
Motor vehicle storage and parking...	647	..
Restaurant.....	2,277	..
Retail trade.....	456	53
Wholesale trade.....	166	7
Retail solid fuel.....	137	231
Motion picture.....	347	5
Baking industry.....	553	88
Ice.....	245	69
Retail food and grocery.....	1,711	131
Graphic arts.....	564	82
Trucking.....	725	320
Boot and shoe.....	146	7

Surely this should be a warning to every serious-minded citizen. Industrial relations can become amenable to the same scientific procedure as any other area of conflict. Disputes between employers and employees can be settled on a basis of fact and fairness, provided first that organization is recognized and the right machinery for adjustment is set up.

Vicious and Stupid George E. Sokolsky, a free lance newspaper man, has been contributing a series of articles to the highbrow Atlantic Monthly, which for far-fetched logic and ludicrous twisting of facts, in order to cripple labor, has scarcely ever been excelled. The article for November entitled "Labor's Broken Front" will be news to both Mr. William Z. Foster and Mr. William Green.

Mr. Sokolsky contends that the aim of Mr. Green and Mr. Foster is the same, namely, to build one big union which will control the policies of the United States. Mr. Sokolsky triumphantly ignored all the historic utterances of American labor leaders, all the acts of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and drives high-headedly toward his fantastic conclusion that inasmuch as labor unions wish a place in American national life, and a decent standard of living, they are out to build one big union. Mr. Sokolsky hastens to console himself and also the moneyed readers of the Atlantic Monthly with the conclusion that there is simply no chance for American labor to achieve the fictitious goal

which, mind you, has not been set by labor itself, but by Mr. Sokolsky. Therefore, labor has a "broken front."

A sample of Mr. Sokolsky's logic is, that because American labor has not achieved universal unionization, then, it is fair to conclude that most American workers prefer the company union. It is like saying that because 40,000,000 people in the United States have not achieved a decent standard of living they prefer to be poor. It is like saying that because men can not afford warm coats they prefer rags.

Mr. Sokolsky's fantastic article is being paid for at the usual high rates for special services by the Atlantic Monthly. The esteem with which it is held by big business men is exemplified by the fact that the Iron and Steel Institute has ordered thousands of reprints to circulate among the men in its mills. The esteem with which the Atlantic Monthly, blue-blooded organ of Puritan New England, holds the point of view outlined by Mr. Sokolsky is exemplified by the fact that the editor of the Atlantic Monthly is seeking another series of articles of similar color.

Mr. Sokolsky's flimsy articles and animadversions against labor unionism, the Atlantic Monthly's gleeful publicizing of this flimsy structure, merely illustrate again the fraternity of interests between the classes. There is only one really class-conscious group in America and that is big business and the Atlantic Monthly belongs to that group even though it drapes itself in robes of sweetness and light.

Bare Neutral, Again Generally speaking, householders have not been interested in the present sharp conflict between utility interests and public interests over the installation of the bare neutral system of wiring. The householder has considered it a technical squabble. Now, however, we predict that as the effects of using water pipes as part of the grounding system for electric wiring upon the water within the pipes become evident, householders will grow more interested in this important contest that they now characterize as merely a technical squabble.

Recently, a prominent chemical engineer made an investigation for a client of a condition provoked by the passing of stray electric current in the wrought-iron water pipes. Although the installation had been in only a few weeks the water showed a heavy rust content. The immediate result was marked injury to the clothing of the owner which was washed in water taken from the piping system. There seems little doubt that stray electrical currents have a marked effect in inducing corrosion.

One agency of the federal government has received a vigorous request from a local Chamber of Commerce asking that the federal government take over the silent factories in this large, once prosperous community. At the same time this same federal agency received vigorous protests from the United States Chamber of Commerce against government going into business. This is a contrast typical of these troubled times. President Grover Cleveland made one saying famous. It was: "It's a condition, not a theory that confronts us." And that appears to hold good for the present hectic decade and it will be conditions that will bring about sweeping changes in American life.



WOMAN'S WORK



LET'S NOT BE STEP-CHILDREN

By A WORKER'S WIFE

Mass Strength Seen

YES, I think that sometimes women's auxiliary members feel that their group is a red-headed step-child of the labor movement. They cannot enter into the important and sometimes highly dramatic business of the local union, and it may seem that the services the auxiliary may give are petty and obscure. Yet anyone whose ideals and imagination are strong may dream of a co-ordinated, nation-wide organization, linked together, not of one trade but of all the groups represented in the organized labor movement—an active, highly-intelligent, glorious and strong sisterhood of women who would lift union labor to heights it could never achieve alone.

There is one power the women of an auxiliary possess that is often neglected or forgotten, and yet it is of prime importance. That is their power in the expenditure of money—the purchasing power. You know who it is that does the actual spending of money in your family. Certainly, you consult with your husband about how it is to be spent, but you are the one who actually goes to the store and puts the money in the merchant's hand for goods you have chosen. It's a power whose strength you perhaps do not realize. But you know the merchant's anxiety to please his customers. Sometimes he will stock certain goods at the request of a single customer. An auxiliary group, representing only a small part of the population of the city, can have a strong influence. What then if we had an organization representing every local of every trade, with wise women leaders to direct their efforts, who would use this massed purchasing power in the most effective way possible? Do you think that any merchant would care to buy goods that were on their unfair list? Do you think the sweatshop and the non-union manufacturer could survive their disapproval?

I say it's time we got over thinking of ourselves as step-children. Let's go ahead with hope and enthusiasm. Don't give way to apathy and timidity. Let's understand our strength and then use it. In one way, we are in a more secure position than the active trade union member. When we strike, we don't give up our jobs or our incomes. We just transfer our patronage from one store to another, from one brand of goods to another. But the purchasing power is the final link in the chain of organization and its strength has never been used as it could be.

Imagine, if you can, a mass meeting of all the women members of auxiliaries in your town, held in a big hall, addressed by leaders of the labor movement, who would explain to them their importance to labor, and their power, and how it could be used. And how, in return, as they strengthened organized labor they would strengthen the safety and comfort of their own homes. Every moment the enthusiasm mounts higher! We are embarking on a crusade! We are entering a war to win health, beauty, comfort, security for the working people of our city—for ourselves, our men, our children! Every woman realizes that this is deadly earnest and that the promise to be given must be kept, and that the reward of a traitor will be expulsion, ignominy and contempt.

And when the promise finally is asked—"Will you give organized labor all the strength of your purchasing power?" there is a mighty shout of "Yes!"

And the next day when the committee goes down to call on the department store manager they can say to him, "There are so many thousands of women in our organization, and nearly every one of them has bought merchandise in your store and a certain number of them are charge customers: now we have promised each other never to set foot in your store again unless you recognize the Retail Clerks' union and unless you put in a union label goods section so that we can conveniently buy the articles we want," there will certainly be some managers who will agree. Then it is up to the women of the organization to make good on their promise. When they do this, and the merchant has a record of the way his sales have gone, he will not need any arguments to convince him. And when this is done on a nation-wide scale there will not be a merchant or a manufacturer who can

withstand the pressure except those who sell exclusively to the rich.

Yes, there is already a national organization of women's auxiliaries and it is open to all states and all crafts. In only a few years and with scarcely a dime in money they have formed a nucleus of strategic importance, and though it is very small it could grow with terrific rapidity. This organization is the National Federation of Trade Union Auxiliaries, whose headquarters is in St. Louis. At the A. F. of L. convention its initial report was made by Mrs. Mary E. Ryder, who is also president of the Joint Council of Women's Auxiliaries of that city. The national group now represents two international women's auxiliaries and 49 individual auxiliaries of crafts having no international women's group.

Speaking of the loyal devotion of the women, who had made this beginning without any per capita, without any paid organizers, without the almost necessary evil of money, Mrs. Ryder said, in part:

Courageous Group of Women

"First, I want to thank Mr. Green, who gave us the inspiration at Vancouver convention when he told us to form a national body if we hoped to secure fraternal recognition. We started out to do that thing, but we found that we were confronted with a very arduous and tedious task. Cradled in the lap of depression, hearing stories on all sides of unemployment and distress, it was not an easy task to perform. But we are very happy to tell you that this dauntless, courageous, resolute group of women went out to do this task, and we are happy to tell you this morning just what we have accomplished thus far.

"Our only objective in co-ordinating this strength was because we believed the time had arrived in the American labor movement when this great body that has before it possibly the most perplexing problems that ever the American Federation of Labor was forced to meet—and we are not apologizing or criticizing for the fact that the great task of organizing your women into some co-ordinated plan has been rather overlooked.

"I like to refer to you as a great piece of God's handiwork, Niagara Falls. That great thing has roared out its power for many, many hundreds of years. There was no particular use made of the gener-

(Continued on page 500)

AUXILIQUIRIES

What Canadian local is giving a big party this month to entertain their wives and "lady friends?" Would we be surprised if this resulted in the organization of the first Canadian auxiliary? Not at all surprised if the Canadian women are the live-wires we think they are.

* * *

What local in "the birthplace of the I. B. E. W." has just organized an auxiliary? We want to congratulate you and hope we will have a letter from you to publish next month.

Women's Auxiliary

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 84,
613 AND 632, ATLANTA, GA.**

Editor:

After reading Mrs. Stroud's nice long letter I feel rather timid about writing. Am sure many of the Sister auxiliary members enjoyed hearing from her again. She has faithfully served us from janitor to president (as she expresses it).

Mrs. J. W. Armstead entertained at her home Thursday, October 11, honoring two of our members, Mrs. Englette and Mrs. Fuss. Bright colored dahlias and other fall flowers adorned the spacious living room. Assisting the hostess were the officers of the auxiliary, Mesdames C. N. Boone, M. B. Stroud, Lucille Fant and C. T. Shaw.

A delicious salad course was served by Mesdames Ralph Henderson, Nancy Armstead, Dan Bignarti and J. E. Boone. With Mrs. Rufus Johnson and Mrs. Dan Boone pouring coffee.

Mrs. Charley Wright, entertainment chairman, kept everyone busy with games and contests.

At this time our members are reflecting with pride on our past seven years of work, giving credit to those who have untiringly struggled to keep up during the crisis. But not being content to stand still when the greatest opportunity ever offered women is ours for just a little effort. We are longing for wider vision and a better and stronger understanding of the purpose of a progressive auxiliary, of the many ways we could foster an active and practical interest in an organized effort, working together with the locals to help the under-privileged and handicapped claim their portion of the many blessings that justly belong to them.

Wake up, ladies, we need you! Your local needs you. Start an auxiliary today.

A letter from the press secretary helps keep up interest; do wish they would all write. Hope to hear from Knoxville soon—our neighbors. Miami has a wide-awake auxiliary but they keep all their good news to themselves.

This is my last letter. Hope the new press secretary will have many interesting things to tell you. In conclusion let me thank those who have written me personally. I appreciated every letter and wish for them and all the others much success in their most interesting and valuable undertakings. And at the close of another year may there be as many auxiliaries as there are locals, together co-operating with all other branches of organized labor, all living for the future that will soon be the present, and the bitter past forgotten.

MRS. DEWEY JOHNSON,
623 Terrace Avenue.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 292,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

Editor:

Football time again! Why not a "home-coming" here on our woman's page in the JOURNAL? Seems as if we press secretaries haven't been showing up for practice lately. I, for one, shall try to do better in the future.

Greetings and best wishes to the new Topeka auxiliary. It is an encouraging sign to read of the forming of new auxiliaries. It shows our women are awake to the need of unions and organization. We are living in a thrilling age of progress and it's up to us

(Continued on page 500)



a
playsuit
made
for play

This is said to be the ideal children's play suit for winter, by clothing specialists of the Bureau of Home Economics, who designed it after several years of experimental work in which their play suit ideas were tried out on nursery school children of Washington, D. C.

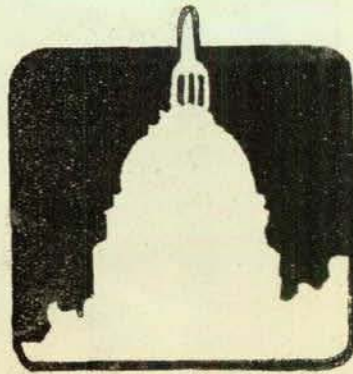
It keeps out the cold, wet and wind. It's roomy enough to go on over other clothing. And it's cut so it will not hamper the child in vigorous play, as the young man in the picture shows in his ladder-climbing.

Made of cotton suede cloth, which is pliable, smooth-textured and durable, it has knitted wrist and ankle bands for

snug fit. The long slide fastener is used instead of buttons so that even the small trot-about can put it on himself.

The color of this particular suit is bright red because this conspicuous color really protects the wearer—motor drivers can't help seeing him. Choose some gay, bright shade—the child will love it, and its high visibility will protect his safety.

Through co-operation with the Home Economics Bureau this design is offered by a commercial pattern company, so if you have a small child get out the sewing machine and make him a play suit. Ask for Excella Pattern Number 4316.



BUILDING A NATION

¶ *Yes, we have helped build a nation this year.*

¶ *In our humble way, each month we have done our bit to make the United States a reality.*

¶ *For, be it understood, a nation is never finished. It is a constant becoming—a rebuilding.*

¶ *Devastation of the last four years has made rebuilding necessary, busy hands had to be employed, millions had to work together.*

¶ *It has been our job to prepare the minds and hearts of millions of labor men to march forward with the President of the United States.*

¶ *Yes, we have helped—and we are going on helping—to build a greater, firmer, more humane civilization.*

ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

(No. 3 of the series of articles written by the press secretary of Local No. 1, St. Louis.)

Muscle Shoals—and—?

By M. A. N.

That much-talked-about Tennessee Valley is becoming prominent in building power dams, electric transmission lines and curbing soil erosion. Men are working; model towns are being built; and the government seems to be getting somewhere at last with this section of the United States. The writer just returned from this part of the country and can verify the following statements. Less than two years after President Roosevelt first told the country of his plan to harness the Tennessee River an industrial empire of a new sort has taken shape.

10,000 Men Employed

Ten thousand men are working in day and night shifts, on water power projects, reforesting barren land to offset soil erosion and building electric lines to population centers.

Entering the valley from the north, the first spectacle is the \$34,000,000 Norris Dam which will impound the Cinch River, 20 miles northwest of Knoxville, Tenn. About 1,200 men are working day and night to complete it. When finished, the structure will be 253 feet high and 1,800 feet long. The dam will form an artificial lake 800 miles long. About 1,400 workers are engaged in clearing timber and brush from 34,000 acres within the reservoir region.

Model Town Rents Are Cheap

The model town of Norris is four miles from the dam site where the Tennessee Valley Authority is carrying out an experiment in town planning and building modern homes at minimum costs.

About 250 houses costing from \$1,600 to \$3,300 each have been built and are rented to workers on the dam at prices ranging from \$14 to \$40 a month. Dr. Arthur E. Morgan and his family occupy one of these homes. Dr. Morgan is chairman of the TVA.

On to the South

Farther south in Alabama there is another great reservoir, the Joe Wheeler Dam in the making, designed to cost \$27,000,000. This structure, 50 feet high, will stretch nearly a mile across the Tennessee River and impound water that will cover 100 square miles. More than 1,300 men are engaged in its construction and 2,500 others are clearing the reservoir.

On and On

A little further down the river is the Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals—the former government white elephant. Already its great turbines are generating electricity for northern Alabama and Mississippi. All the power allotted by the TVA—and no more—will be available until the Norris and Wheeler Dams are completed in 1936.

READ

Personal reaction to TVA, by L. U. No. 1.
News—men are working, by L. U. No. 288.
Contest for union, by L. U. No. 508.
The way of tyrants, by L. U. No. 309.
Building on bed-rock, by L. U. No. 502.
A visit from the Secretary of Labor, by L. U. No. 1141.
Stratford has its educational journey, by L. U. No. 406.
K. C. progress, by L. U. No. 124.
Washington climbs toward the stars, by L. U. No. 26.
Boys, the correspondence improves. The old pep shows, while a new drive manifests itself.

Scattered throughout the valley are 4,000 CCC workers planting 5,000,000 trees on land subject to erosion.

Workers have completed 100 miles of rural transmission lines in Alabama and Mississippi. Led by Tupelo, Miss., about 60 municipalities have entered into contracts with the TVA for Muscle Shoals power.

The Why of Dams and Floods

Like any other river, the Tennessee has two periods of high water, in the fall and spring. These fall and spring flows often begin so quickly that the main channel of the Tennessee (and the Mississippi beyond) is unable to discharge the water. Floods on American rivers take a huge annual toll in human lives and millions of dollars of property damage. In terms of impoverished lives, flood losses are beyond calculation.

But "low water" or flood, the moving water of a river is power and needs only the control of dams and storage reservoirs to be transformed as electricity into our greatest natural resource. A single reservoir cannot prevent floods nor a single dam produce the cheapest electricity. Many dams and reservoirs are needed. In times

of high water the reservoirs are fattened. As the rains cease, the water is released and, dam by dam, stepped down the valley. With each step the water is transformed into electricity and, with each step, electricity is cheaper. Perfect river control allows no floods and not a single gallon to reach the sea without passing through turbines.

In the future, low water will not decrease the supply of electricity at Wilson Dam as it does today. Summer and winter the reservoirs behind Wheeler and Norris Dams will feed water in even flow through their own generators at Wilson. Before long, still other dams at Aurora, near the mouth of the Tennessee, at Pickwick Landing, and on the Hiwassee, may assist in the task. However, in the Tennessee Valley floods will be permanently controlled.

Electricity at a Price

The Tennessee Valley is in its making. Natural resources will be consumed and used. Manufacturing will benefit from the cheap power produced from the fully controlled river. The occurrence of phosphates—at other points the presence of bauxite. With the application of power bauxite becomes aluminum and phosphates become fertilizer. Cheap power in large quantities will turn many other minerals in this region to man's use. In homes and industry the greater the quantities of electricity utilized the greater the benefits to people. New electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical processes require large blocks of power. Ranges, refrigerators, water-heaters, and farm pumps also require electricity in larger quantities than has been customary.

For volume utilization, electricity must be cheap. Public control over rivers will produce cheap electricity. "Electricity for all" means enough electricity for all uses—at a price the average man can pay.

Wilson Dam Again

Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, Ala., stood practically idle for eight years. In the summer of 1933 the Tennessee Valley Authority took it in charge as the first working unit in a plan which eventually will co-ordinate all the power resources of the Tennessee River. The power-house houses nine turbines capable of generating 261,000 horsepower. The turbine installation is today only half completed. There is space for additional generators which when installed will raise Wilson Dam's capacity to 612,000 horsepower.

Today, Wilson Dam is building its own future. It furnishes current not alone for a number of valley cities at very low rates, but most of the power as well to build Norris and Wheeler Dams.

Co-operatives

The Tennessee Valley Associated Co-operatives has been incorporated as a subsidiary of TVA to help organize and promote co-operatives in the Tennessee Valley Authority area. A fund of \$300,000 has been allotted by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The aim of the central co-operative



M. A. NEWMAN
L. U. No. 1

will be to go into the plans and methods of co-operative organization and to help to stabilize those which seem to be well organized and to have a proper function. The board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority also are directors of the associated co-operatives.

(Should anyone want further information concerning the program of the TVA write Department of Information, TVA, New Sprinkle Building, Knoxville, Tenn.)

General News

Local No. 1 enjoyed a play day on September 8 at Sylvan Beach on the Meremac River. Games for men, women and children were indulged in such as races, horseshoes, balloon blowing, etc. This noted event marked the first annual picnic for all members of our ancient local. Cal. Provost was chairman, John Meinert, treasurer, and Earnie Denison, secretary, together with many other members who acted as the committee for the picnic. Much credit should be given these boys for the whole affair was a huge success. The proceeds were used for relief in our ranks.

At this time the St. Louis Cardinals are a full game ahead in the National League pennant race and all St. Louis hopes to enjoy another pennant victory.

Just a Little Too Late

The writer is sorry for a possible repetition of events concerning the TVA, but the contents of his article were written during the week of September 16 to 23, while acting as master of ceremonies on river packet boat "Cape Girardeau" between St. Louis and Muscle Shoals, Ala. Much time and effort were exercised in compiling this data and the International's article was not received or read until he returned on September 23.

M. A. "RED" NEWMAN,
A Lover of "Light" Work.

L. U. NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

On October 26, our women's auxiliary started off with a bang. Mrs. Mary Ryder, president of the Joint Council of Woman's Auxiliaries, was on hand to give information and instructions to the women on how to conduct their meetings, and secure members.

DEDICATED TO "BUCK" JONES

To me, I knew, he was true blue,
The gang will vouch for this;
At beck or call a pal to all;
He's one we all shall miss.

Give credit to where credit's due;
The alibi's the same.
A company's thoughts are kilo-watts;
They have the man to blame.

At times we need a friend indeed;
With some we're out of luck.
But he'll be there to do his share;
You could always count on Buck!

It's not the end; he's still our friend;
'Tis true we know he's gone.
While others fail to climb the trail,
"Buck" Jones will carry on!

B. Q.

[Dedicated to our departed
Brother, William J. Jones, L. U. No.
574, by a member of L. U. No. 125.
Brother Jones met his death coming
in contact with a high voltage wire.]

The Edith Vorce Floral Company sent a beautiful collection of American Beauty roses. The executive board paid their hall rent for the balance of the year.

Mrs. T. Tobin, Mrs. William Earlin, Mrs. William Schwartz, Mrs. Joe Schroeck, Mrs. William Deadrick, Mrs. George Turpel, Mrs. H. N. Atchison, Mrs. Gus Paul, Mrs. Charles Franks, Mrs. Edward Merritt, Mrs. Rob Dufner have been very active since the 16th of September. November 9 they will hold open house. Games and refreshments free. All members' wives are invited to come, and also invited to join the auxiliary. It is the wish of the ladies that for each member of Local No. 2 they will have a member in the auxiliary, so send your name to Mrs. Thomas Tobin, president, 3948 Greer Avenue, or come

to 3619 Finney Avenue, Hibernian's Hall, the second or fourth Friday of each month.

This is the last letter I will send the JOURNAL in regard to the auxiliary as they will have their own press secretary from now on, so look over the JOURNAL carefully, as I expect they will have something interesting for the women to read. After they read the Women's Page no doubt they will look over the JOURNAL more carefully, so I am going to write one section of our by-laws, which I think each wife should know. Some members know it but for some reason or another don't pay any attention to it.

"ARTICLE XI

"Sec. 1. Members becoming sick or disabled who have been in continuous good standing in the local for six months previous to such sickness or disability shall receive sick benefits providing they furnish to the executive board a satisfactory doctor's certificate from a physician selected by the executive board or one acceptable to it, certifying to illness or disability.

"Sec. 2. To be eligible for benefits a member must have his dues paid on or before the fifteenth of the month, and must notify the executive board within one week from the time of sickness or disability."

I have written two sections, the other seven sections will be published in the next issue. Local No. 2 is expecting to be just as active as the auxiliary in regard to entertainments, so I would advise all members to attend all meetings they can.

J. P. READY,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

I skipped the October issue of the JOURNAL thinking that I would make a trip out across the desert and the Boulder transmission line, and so far I have been unable to go, due to the fact that I am just like all working stiff (subject to the dictates of the boss), and couldn't get away. However, at some future date I expect to make a trip over the entire line. I have written several articles about this Boulder high-tension transmission line. The average mind doesn't seem to grasp the immensity of this huge project. To me it's the greatest thing electrically that I have ever seen or heard of, and to say that I am



This Photograph Was Taken at the Picnic Given by L. U. No. 2 on September 16. Some of the Oldtimers in the Picture Are: William Wagner, D. E. Lund, Ed Merritt, Charles Frank, Robert H. (Slim) Dufner, William Schwartz, Homer Atchison, Mark Stanley, Bill Brown, Max Kraft, Harry Shockley, Gus Paule, Sidney Weise, Jess Colvin, George Daegele, George Turpel, John Ready, William Deadrick, William Herbster, George Cain. William Noakes Is Missing in the Picture, But He Attended the Picnic.

interested is putting it mildly. The building of it at this time has certainly been a great thing for our local; it put us on the map and kept us there since it started and the completion of it is anticipated in September, 1935. We only hope that our relations with the powers that be continue in the future, as they have in the past. We can then point with pride at one real union built transmission line in southern California.

Give us time, Brothers; Rome was not built in a day. It takes time to educate these hillbillies that drift into the electrical trades. We have heard it said that the average mother has two ambitions for her son, the first one is, of course, to be the President of these United States, second, to be an electrician. If one could but see all the book electricians turned out at each graduation period of our high schools! We wonder at times what becomes of all of them. We know the electrical trades can't absorb but a very few of them, so what becomes of the rest of them?

A few remarks about our local. The state federation just closed a very interesting session at our sister city of Pasadena a few days ago. I won't try to bust in ahead of the two locals over there in reporting any of the proceedings, though I would like to see some comments on them. There is one thing I must comment upon, and that is, that our business representative, Bill Williams, was elected a vice president of the California State Federation of Labor. As everyone knows we are in the throes of a governor election out here; the race is between Governor Merriam, the reactionary who called the militia to break the longshoremen's strike, and Upton Sinclair, a progressive Democrat. Labor endorsed the latter, so here's hoping. We have a very progressive political committee in our local and, being affiliated with Locals No. 83 and No. 40, I. B. E. W., we make ourselves felt a little more than if we worked alone.

Hope all the Brothers have turkey for Thanksgiving.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Well, boys, here's looking at you and top o' the morning to you. I am no scribe, so skip it, but here is a little note of the doin's here in District of Columbia. This little job on the Washington Monument was taken care of by the boys in Local No. 26. While the electrical work is only of the temporary variety its necessity cannot be doubted when it is considered that to make enough space to allow for pointing, all the courses both lateral and vertical, up to the line of demarcation (150 feet) were cut out with carborundum wheels to a depth of one and one-third inches deep and one-fourth inch wide. Above the line of demarcation the vertical joints only had to be cut. This was caused by the fact that the lower portion was erected with the marble being set with joints which were too narrow and on lead which has long since disintegrated due to the great weight upon it and chemical action. This has allowed the marble to come together causing the face to crack and chip off. The upper part having a lime mortar course of I should say approximately one-half inch thick did not need the lateral courses pointed up, being in as good condition as when set. Also the upper portion, as you know, is not as old as the lower portion by quite a few years.

The aluminum cap on the top was quite interesting to see as the work of Old Thor could be noted quite plainly. The point had been burned, I should say, approximately about five-eighths of an inch shorter by the many attacks of his lightning bolts during

the long years it has been exposed to them. The lightning rods, which are equipped with points, averaging about three inches, are in a good state of preservation, only the points being bent, dulled and some slightly burned.

The Alexander Howie Company, who erected this scaffold with all union labor, informed me that it is the largest scaffold



On Top of the Cone of the Highest Monument in the World.



E. A. FRITZ, L. U. 26

Views Washington From Unusual Vantage Point—Top of Washington Monument. He and His Fellows Are Lifting the Face of the Monument.

ever erected. This being the case we thought some of the boys might be interested and to show that Local Union No. 26 is doing their part in this undertaking have taken a few pictures. We hope you'll like 'em.

The boys on the job for the H. P. Foley Company, for Local No. 26, were J. F. McDonough, E. R. Leister, E. A. Coppage, James W. Beall, J. I. Creager, A. T. Bartlett and E.

A. Fritz. Well, boys, here's luck and, by the way, come up and see us sometime.

THE CREW.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

This being my first attempt as press secretary I haven't much to write, but our Local No. 104, have made arrangements to run a smoker and entertainment on Saturday, November 24, at the Ritz Plaza ballroom. Tickets are 50 cents. We have some of the best talent in town, and a real live committee working on this affair.

We expect to add a few hundred dollars to our sick benefit fund. Besides the talent we will have a turkey drawing.

I trust that all the other locals and their friends will assist us to make this affair a huge success in every way.

FRED W. GOELLER.

L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

There has been so much complaint from members of Local No. 124, on account of no letter in WORKER, will let the Brotherhood hear from the "Heart of America."

Business in Kansas City has been holding its own. Some months good, then dies down again. Most of our work has been on remodeling jobs. We have one large job in Kansas City—our new Convention Hall. It is one block square. The main hall will seat 14,000, theatre 3,000 and small halls 2,500, all the same evening. It is to be completed within 465 working days. It was two six-hour shifts, but at present only one six-hour shift, or 30 hours per week. There is some talk of two five-hour shifts during winter months. It would double the working force if it can be done.

New Deal

Electrical workers of Kansas City have been going along with President Roosevelt's program for over two years. We have a mutual agreement between our contractors and Local No. 124 for a plan of rotation of work. On all jobs lasting over two weeks only two men are allowed to work over two weeks—the foreman and steward. As soon as the member has worked two weeks he comes off the job and a new man takes his place. It has worked fine for over two years. Our new county courthouse gave two weeks' work to 80 per cent of our members, who are not located permanently in shops. On the larger jobs more regular men are permitted to help carry the job. This is the best plan that could be worked out to help put over our President's share-the-work program. If any other local has a better plan tell us about it in the next issue of the WORKER.

New Blood

How many of our organizations are strangling themselves to a slow death because they are not taking in new blood? How many insurance companies and lodges have been exterminated from lack of new young blood? In America today there are thousands of schools turning out boys educated in the building trade crafts. What per cent of these boys are taken into the building trade crafts? I believe 50 per cent of our members are over 40 years old. They are in the prime of life, but the employer of today prefers younger men. I believe each local union should take into our local one new member each month of the year from the public trades school. The person having the highest grade should be duly registered with

the local union. This would give all locals new foundations to build on for the new economic program, which has been started by our President.

Pension

We have 11,000,000 employees in America today. When America hits its stride again and employers again call for more employees, are they going to call for the men over 40 years old? They are not. If the American Legion, with the A. F. of L., would put up as strong a fight for a government old age pension plan as they are for the payment of the bonus, they would be doing the greatest economic move America has seen since 1775. If the government pays the bonus now it will be spent in six months' time. A pension plan which would pay the same soldiers \$50 to \$100 per month after they are 50 years old, would be 10,000 times better for themselves and families. With an old age pension in effect, the worker would not have to scrimp and save in his younger days to provide something for old age.

Politics

The American people have been blessed by the election to the highest office in the land of a man who is fearless in his actions for the good of all the people. It has been damned at the same time with politicians all over the land who are putting the gold dollar above all principles to gain personal wealth and ambition. The voters everywhere go to the polls on election day to vote as the precinct captain or the ward boss tells them to vote. I am afraid this statement will be proven in California this election. The people want Sinclair but the politicians want a Republican to win over him and will go down the line to elect him if they can. I, personally, think the politicians, big and little, are crucifying our President every hour of the day. We can see it everywhere we look. Let us hear more about a national pension plan from the other scribes.

J. H. C.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

The question is often asked of me, when speaking of better times, what can you suggest, to start the ball rolling, to create more work?

The answer to that question some months back was the NRA. The purpose and intent of the NRA was to create more purchasing power in the hands of the masses.

The NRA for the people of the United States was like a bottle of medicine for a sick person. If taken according to directions the patient would get well. If not he had to trust to luck.

Now it seems to me and many others I have talked to and from my observations near and far, that Dr. Roosevelt's orders were not obeyed.

There is a condition prevalent at this time that no doubt many of us know about, that is: the employers of unorganized labor, in two many instances, are using the minimum wages as the maximum wages. How do they do this and get by with it? You may wonder. There are many ways. For instance, by discharging their older employees who received higher wages than the minimum and rehiring new ones at the minimum. By transferring from one department to another and on the pretense of their inability at their new work to pay only the minimum, also where there is a special rate lower than the minimum for those beginners who are being taught their new job. In this last one mentioned I believe is the greatest evil, for there

is a specified time set by NRA to teach these beginners, after which they are to receive at least the minimum wages. But to the disgust of these beginners they are at that time laid off and others will take their places.

You may ask, what has all of this to do with me? I get mine when I work. Well, it has just this much to do with you and me, as I pointed out in one of my previous articles, men who get \$16 a week will never be in the buyers' market, for that is not enough for household expense. These unfortunates will never be able to buy a home or

expand in any other direction, which eventually would go to a building mechanic.

At the same time these so-called masters of industry have taken advantage of their own part of the code and raised the price of their product, thus making conditions all the more unbearable.

Now the question is how to overcome this evil. Of course we know that organizing these workers is the ultimate thing to do, but until such time as that bears fruit it is up to the people of our fair country, who know of these conditions, to send letters of protest

Fight Obsolescence With Jobs

By JOHN HOPFER

That the machine is an important factor in our present difficulties, that it has been abused, that it has been misapplied, most people will agree, but very little has been done about it. Yet the problem is not so complicated as some would have it appear, and a little study should point the way to the solution of at least some of the problems of man versus machine. We must, of course, recognize the fact prosperity can be restored only through an expansion of the opportunity to do productive labor. Therefore it is the purpose of this article to set forth a proposal which would not only help to attain this most desirable expansion, but which would also go a long way toward smoothing out some of the difficulties of the machine age.

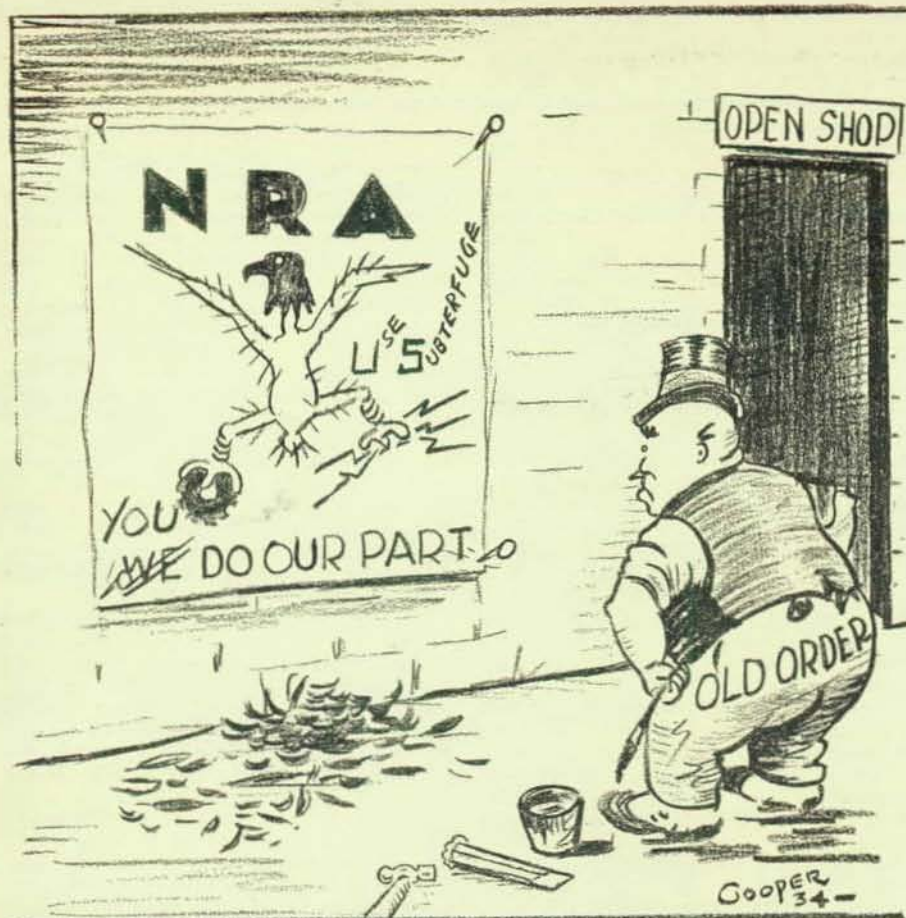
One of the worst abuses of the machine has been the failure on the part of people generally, to realize that any commodity has a definite length of useful life, that after this has passed, a thing is no longer an asset but a liability and in the interests of economy and efficiency, should be scrapped and replaced with new. Perhaps in the hand labor era it may have been sound economics to make a thing do until its last gasp but in this machine age it is otherwise. The automobile is a case in point. Statistics show that there are more than 1,000,000 motor vehicles 10 years of age or older, on the American roads. These old cars wheeze and rattle; they waste gas and oil; they offer nothing in the way of speed, style or comfort, and, what is far worse, steering gear, brakes and headlights, upon which all safety depends, usually malfunction beautifully, thereby adding to the ghastly toll of deaths, injuries and property damages resulting from auto accidents. Surely, a car 10 years old has given all the useful service it was capable of giving and should be retired from the roads. States should take action and refuse a license to all cars 10 years of age or over. Here we have the auto industry with all the machinery, all the capital investment, all the skilled labor, all the engineering experience, working at low capacity, because so many motor car owners have not the insight to realize that their cars have outlived their usefulness and should be scrapped.

Commercial shipping is another line of endeavor crushed by a huge burden of obsolete equipment. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of rusty, rotten, battered and leaky old tubs are in service on the shipping lines of the world. Vessels built 50 or more years ago are still hauling freight and even passengers. Perhaps 150 years ago, when ships were built entirely by hand labor, it may have been sound economy to keep a vessel in operation as long as it would remain afloat, so as to wring every bit of service out of it, but today it certainly is not. Until further study has been given the problem, it would seem that a reasonable retirement age for ships would be 40 years after laying down the keel. It would be desirable, of course, to have all the principal shipping nations reach an agreement concerning the retirement of old tonnage. Meanwhile, the United States could do much in this direction by the simple expedient of passing a law stating that no vessel 40 years old or over, of any registry whatsoever, may take on or discharge freight or passengers in American ports. Soon other nations would follow suit and thus a world-wide agreement would be reached.

This same principle can be applied in one way or another to many other lines of endeavor. Though the average radio is good for about five or six years of efficient service, it would be obviously impossible to make scrapping compulsory. However, an arrangement among dealers and producers for buying up and salvaging old and obsolete equipment would stimulate production, since the presence of large amounts of cheap worn-out material offers strong competition to the sale of new radio receivers. If some definite policy for the destruction and replacement of old buildings were put in force, it would have far-reaching effect on the construction industry. Long and thorough study would be necessary to fix lengths of useful life for different types of buildings, but it will be seen that if worn-out buildings were promptly condemned and torn down, slums and firetraps would be a thing of the past. Even the railroads could do something along this line. It was recently remarked that a locomotive built in 1856 was still in service. Industry has yet to learn that there is no economy in this sort of thing.

From what has been given, it can be seen that the opportunity to do productive labor would be increased, that industry and life generally would be placed on a higher plane of efficiency, and that a long step would be taken towards solving some of our present difficulties. The possibilities in some of these proposals should be brought to the attention of the A. F. of L.

(John Hopfer is the son of a member of L. U. No. 3, New York.)



A MEMBER LOOKS AT NRA

to Washington. I am positive they would bring results for, after all, you get what you go after if you go after it hard enough.

ELMER J. SCHENK.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Brother electrical workers, now that our friend, Hugh Johnson, has more time on his hands for the purpose of patting Herbert Hoover on the back, leaving a friend of labor, Donald R. Richberg, as his successor as chief of the NRA, let all electrical workers, as well as all organized crafts get back of Mr. Richberg just as sincerely as we did of Hugh Johnson during his barnstorming. Our new chief, with his past experience with labor's problems, has first-hand information as to labor's needs and capitalistic desires.

While Mr. Johnson is finishing his life's history in his New York retreat, labor, with Mr. Richberg's assistance, will also make history. The employees of the Toledo Edison Company have made organizing a hobby and it is surprising how many have started the fad of collecting signatures of their fellow workmen on application blanks. These collections are fast growing in volume, new names appearing each day. Mr. Richberg, Local No. 245 is with you, for numbers have given us strength.

Yet some of our members find time for their regular hobbies and sports like the cases of Brothers Walter Cominess and Oscar Buchanan. These two Brothers, after visiting the World's Fair, accompanied by their wives, traveled far into the wilds of Michigan and Wisconsin in search of the finny tribe. These men themselves have had a lot of experience fishing in brooks and lakes in

several sections of our universe. This time, however, they took their wives along to teach them the manly art of landing the big ones. Walter didn't have much to say but it seems that Mrs. Buchanan learns fast, for while "Buck" snared a three-and-one-half-pound pickerel she cast out and brought in an 18-pounder, the largest fish caught on the trip. "Buck" doesn't wish this known to everybody, so keep it a secret, fellows.

Ray Pethe and George Gindele are spending their spare time getting their guns in shape for their annual trip to Cary, Ohio, on the first day of bird season. Martin Stockton is preparing for his yearly trip to the Ozarks. Brother Daton De Bow, who is well known and liked by all who have worked in Toledo in the last 20 years, is confined to his home at 626 Dorr Street awaiting entrance to a local hospital for an operation. His favorite fruit, a well-known variety of peach, finally turned on him, after he swallowed one of the stones.

R. O. Landis, of 2514 Charleston Avenue, Toledo, Ohio, and B. F. Fallis, 5231 South Main Street, Sylvania, Ohio, have threatened the Editor of this JOURNAL with a lawsuit, but I finally succeeding in getting them to compromise by raising the mail clerks' pay if their names are placed on the mailing list at once.

A small community near Toledo, known as Williston, Ohio, offers a wonderful example of co-operation. The Standard Oil Company donated to a church a building, providing it was moved from its old location to the premises of the church. There were no funds for this, but the building now stands as a monument of co-operation. On September 25 practically the entire citizenship of this small community, including farmers for many

miles' radius, voluntarily reported for duty. Equipment was loaned (gratis). The Toledo Edison had a gang of men on the grounds to remove wires. This was also gratis and by 8 a. m. the building was well on its way and at 4 p. m. rested permanently on its new location. This was only made possible through the co-operation of the Toledo Edison Company and those citizens who worked untiringly throughout the day. An outstanding deed for all concerned and is worthy of mention. Moral: In any hard-boiled community or utility there are lots of kind deeds brought to light.

The state militia here in the state of Ohio who furnished those many heroes during the Auto-Lite strike in Toledo that so splendidly clubbed, gassed, gunned and wounded the workers who were striking for recognition in the New Deal, have now offered one of their colonels as a candidate for sheriff and are asking this same group of workers for their support. Will he get it? His chances will be the same as Hitler's being elected mayor in a Jewish community.

Brothers Witte Glenn and William Holland, of the Acme Power, report progress in that division. Brother Delbert Cooper, of Maumee, Ohio, passed to the Great Beyond after a short illness. The sympathy of this local goes to the widow. Brother Cooper was an employee of the company for 22 years and leaves many friends to mourn his loss.

EDW. E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 253, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor:

The members of L. U. No. 253 have been very busy during the past few months. Last month, several of our members journeyed to Atlanta, where Brother Hicks officiated at the installation of the charter of the radio local there. Those taking part in the ceremonies from L. U. No. 253 were Brothers Hicks, Gray and Bishop. We are all exceedingly happy to welcome the Atlanta boys into the fold, and if we can be of any assistance, feel free to call on us. God's speed ahead, Atlanta!

As the hot summer months fade away into nothingness and the end of the year slowly creeps upon us we are busy getting our contracts straightened out for the oncoming year.

With all this busy hum we have found time enough during the summer to find seclusion far from the smoke of the "Magic City."

Brother Leonard W. Thomas flew down to the sunny clime of Florida, in his new six-cylinder job. After a week's sojourn there Brother Len could have been easily mistaken for Mohammed.

Brother Samuel Jefferson Bayne spent his vacation in the fair city of Montgomery. He came back with several new telephone numbers. For shame! Jefferson.

Brothers Dudley J. Connolly and Sterling Lester Hicks VII, endeavored to keep abreast of the times by visiting the World's Fair. After seeing a certain dance it was feared by all that we would never be able to get his excellency back home.

Brother Claude Mary Gray spent his lapse of energy in our sister city, Atlanta. The cohort of Brother Gray, Brother Leonard W. Kron, used his vacation time at his home. I hear from a very reliable source that he slept his time away.

Brother Daniel W. Hassler went to the country. That boy just loves ham and eggs.

Brother Samuel Q. Maeza was entertained by Uncle Sam. Sam is in the observation corps of Uncle Sam.

Brother James L. Middlebrooks visited Cincinnati.

Your correspondent spent his leisure hours in Camp Walton, Florida.

Oh, may I mention that Brother Clifford Tea Lee, used his vacation to more advantage than any of the above. This dear Brother came back with a very charming wife. Atta boy, Cliff. Good luck, boy!

CHADWICK BAKER, JR.

L. U. NO. 288, WATERLOO, IOWA

Editor:

Again we enter the columns of the WORKER with as much news as possible. I am pleased to advise that the electrical workers here are unusually busy. The boys at the Hub Electric Company, George Deyo, Jerry See, Gus Frahm, and Ralph Dickerson, have been busy at the National Belgian Horse Show and Dairy Cattle Congress, the Fox Shoe Store, and the new street traffic system.

The boys at the Apex Electric and Hardware Company, Paul Briner and C. E. Caswell, are working on the Walgreen Drug Company remodel job.

Glen Fordyce and Art Michaelson, at the Blackhawk Electric Company, are usually busy at maintenance work and remodeling for Robert Drug Company.

Leland Myers and John George working for Myers Electric Company are caring for general maintenance and installations of one kind and another.

Kothe and Mevis Electric Company. Erick Kothe has been working on miscellaneous installations of the regular nature.

Frank McGowen, our city electrician, is busy pulling out the old bobby type traffic signals and our other city employee, Stevenson, superintendent of fire alarms, is busy installing a central fire station control on the new traffic signals so they may be operated for free passage of fire trucks from the fire station.

The writer employed at Nagle & Heald Electric Company has been busy at miscellaneous installations of one kind and another for several weeks.

All linemen employed by the Iowa Public Service Company seem to have been kept busy except Diggins, foreman, who took time off to go fishing.

To help on the national housing act, Local Union No. 288, at the regular meeting, September 14, voted to supply union men to do the electrical work on a "model remodel house," which is sponsored by the Waterloo Junior Chamber of Commerce (230 young business men—second largest group of its kind in Iowa).

The members of the Waterloo Electrical Contractors Association, Apex Electric and Hardware Company, Black Hawk Electric Company, Hub Electric Company, Independent Electric Company, Kothe and Mevis Electric Company, Myers Electric Company, Nagle & Heald Electric Company, and Mr. W. H. Faye, are supplying all necessary materials to equip the house in A 1 style. All skilled labor is to be by union craftsmen from various trades unions and is donated, as are the materials of all kinds.

Local No. 288 has the distinction of supplying the first union craftsmen on the job, Erick Kothe, Glenn Fordyce, and Ralph Heald, installed floodlights to illuminate the house and grounds last Monday.

A large parade and basement digging ceremony followed on Thursday. The house is open to the public at all times. Progress is broadcast twice daily over Station WMT.

Local Union No. 288 is glad to announce the initiation of Ivan Hanlon as a new member. He is a lineman for the Iowa Public Service Company. We welcome him to our Brotherhood and trust the association with us will be of mutual benefit.

Mr. Slattery, representative from the International Office, visited with officers of this local recently discussing certain problems but did not remain long here. He expects to return soon or have another man here later.

At least three members of Local No. 288 found a few extra dollars hid away and were able to visit the fishing grounds of Minnesota this summer. They were Ralph Dickerson, Leo Diggins and Ralph Heald. There may have been others but if so they failed to catch any fish or I would have heard them raving.

Will be with you again next issue.

R. W. HEALD.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Sufficient time has now elapsed since the passage of the national recovery act to present a sufficient amount of data for a fair summarizing of some of its resultant effects and a critical judging of the adequacy of its policies, and/or the administration thereof, to secure the proposed objectives.

Up to now none of these objectives have been reached; nor is there any good indication that they will be in any reasonable length of time.

Considering unemployment: The re-employment of labor has not even remotely approached the figures of 1928-29. Furthermore what decrease there is in unemployment is almost entirely due to the various government work projects and some to the starting up of the liquor industry; none to the revival of business, only in so far as this has been effected by the influence of the above-mentioned agencies.

As to the rehabilitation of the farmer, whatever benefit he has derived has been through the operation of two agencies. One, the opportunity afforded him through the government loan, of borrowing himself out of debt, and two, the raising of the market price of a portion of his product through a wholesale destruction of the rest of it. Incidentally, the middle man takes a larger profit out of these commodities than the farmer receives and the entire increase is passed on to the consumer, principally the

wage earner, thus curtailing his purchasing power.

And what of the stimulation of business? True, business has shown a marked degree of increase over the condition of 1930-33 but it shows no indication of even an approach to the figures of 1928-29 and if we give due credit to the stimulating influence of the money put in circulation by the government work and relief programs and the starting up of the liquor traffic we are forced to admit that business in general is still very close to the trough of the depression.

The A. F. of L., in its recent monthly business review, produced figures to show that per capita production (national income) for 1933 had fallen below that of 1899. "For every 10 units produced in 1899, we produced 13.1 in 1929, but only 9.5 in 1933. In 1929 we were producing enough to raise our living standards nearly one-third above the 1899 level, but by 1933 we had cut production until we could not even support an 1899 standard of living." This certainly is not indicative of any true prosperity or of even a healthy growth of industry in that direction.

The starting up of the liquor business has opened up a new avenue for the investment of capital and the employment of labor and has accelerated spending, thus putting money in circulation but without the increased purchasing power created by the government work and relief projects the beneficial effect of the liquor traffic would have been reduced to a minimum.

The point is that practically the entire measure of prosperity that we have at the present time is due to the operation of this system of lavish government expenditure, the financing of which is creating an ever-mounting public debt. This can not continue indefinitely. How long can Uncle Sam continue to play Santa Claus? While the government continues to pay the fiddler it can call the tune, but when the government is obliged to withdraw its financial support from the industrial setup, what?—what then?

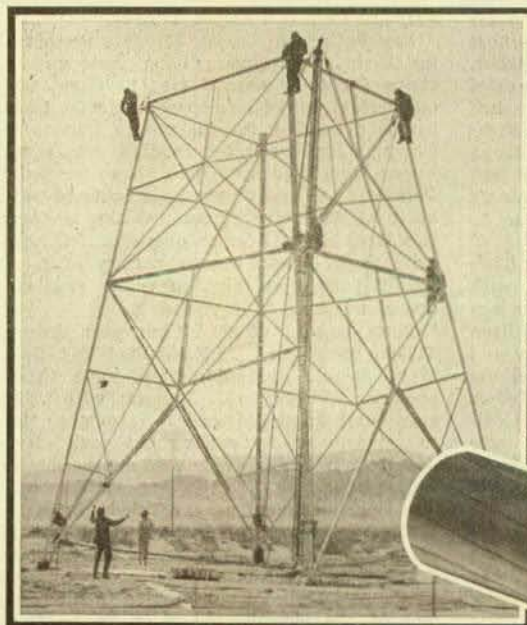
(Continued next month.)

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

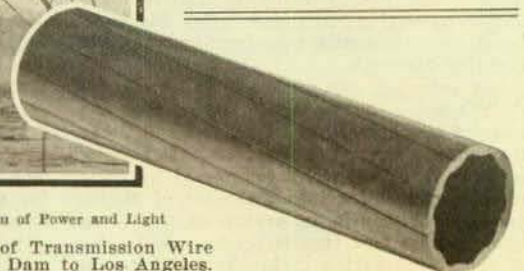
Editor:

What price liberty? Many writers have written under this heading and, of course, have taken different views. First of all what is liberty? To my understanding liberty is that measure of freedom of thought and action to be enjoyed by peoples of all nations and creeds to the point where it does not interfere with the liberty of anyone else. And that all shall have the full right to enjoy that liberty, free of persecution, economic or otherwise. We all know this but how many realize it, and how many practice it while still shouting about liberty and freedom and all the blah that goes



Courtesy of Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light

Partly Erected Tower and Short Piece of Transmission Wire Used on New High Line From Boulder Dam to Los Angeles.



with that shouting? Now to follow up the question. There are a great many who have paid and are paying the price and a very high one. And who are they? A large number are trade union men and women who believe ab-

solutely that this means of combination is the safest and surest way to obtain justice and thereby enjoy a life of freedom—I should have said liberty—from the god of gold and all his hirelings.

For a moment allow me to explain what the cynic always trots out on this question: "How do you figure the employer has any liberty when he is told what to pay and how to treat his hands, or help? Well, his liberty, as expressed in the principle of liberty, reaches the point when it interferes with others and no union ever said to an employer, "You'll have to hire these people whether you can pay them or not." They have said: "But if you hire them you will certainly have to meet our conditions, which, of course, is to give those we are arguing for a full life to enjoy that liberty." There are very few in-

stances, possibly none, where these demands were ruinous.

Another band of worthy folks who pay the price are the political victims. You all know them and I wonder if the question is ever asked, "Where is our boasted liberty, when so and so can't get a job," is blocked everywhere because he is a lover of liberty and think we are living in an age of free-

dom, civil and religious? What a disgrace to this age, is it not? It would seem we are denied Heaven on earth, though millions pray "Thy Kingdom come" and raise themselves from their knees to give hell to the other fellow who is not in their clique. No wonder a few knaves can pull out the smoke screen and rush nations into war. There is always the lurking suspicion and the hesitancy to give or grant that liberty to others.

One should always be careful not to be hoodwinked by slogans. There was a time when the world was calling for freedom of the press. Well, in a measure they got it, but what did they do with it? Read Upton Sinclair's "Brass Check." So each and every

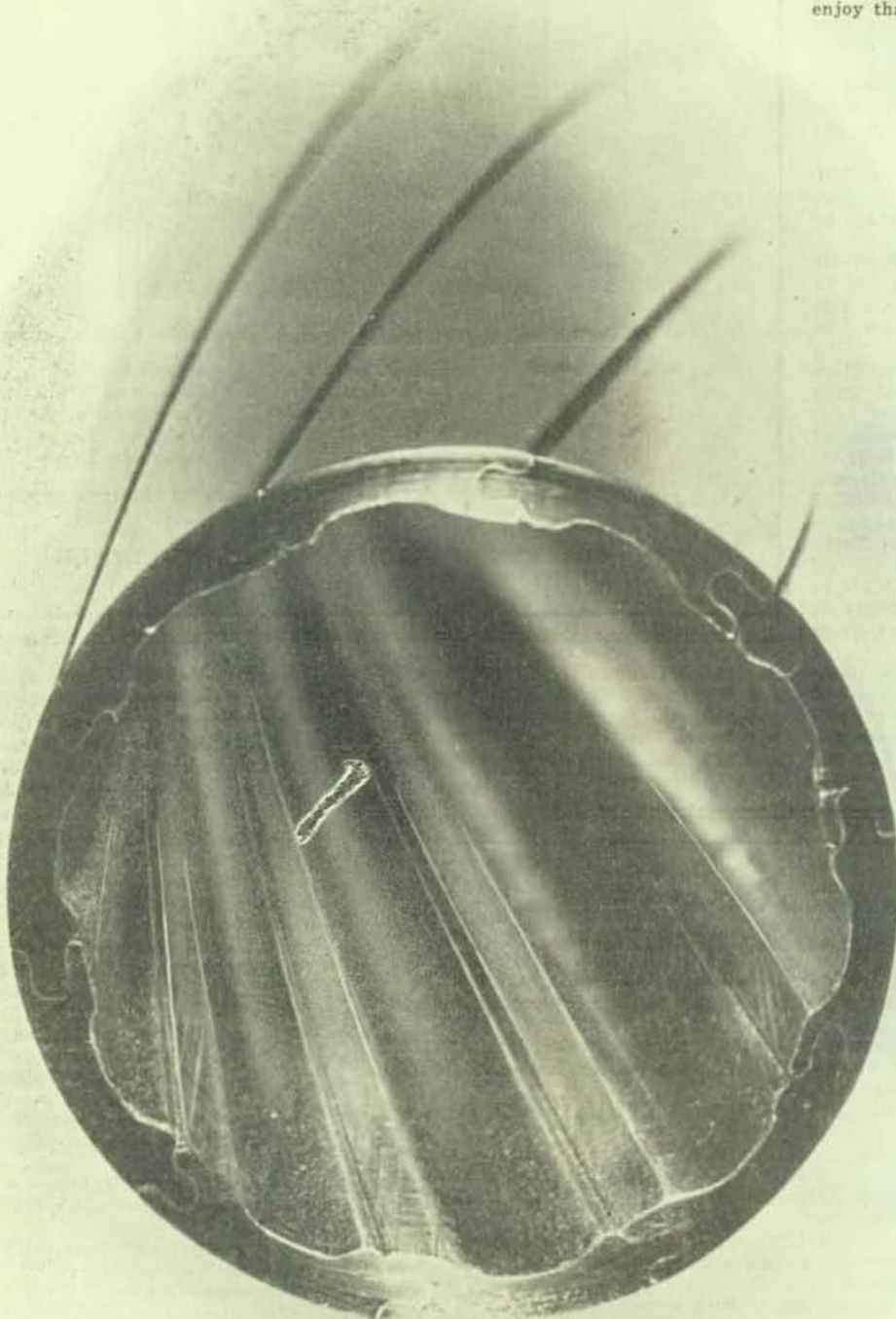
one must learn what liberty is before shouting about it. The vast numbers who are in a sad position right now are paying the price and we can not understand why they should. A substantial work has been made this past year in granting, however meager, and

with so many strings attached, advanced legislation which eventually will interpret the individual's birthright.

There is one place where liberty does not pay a price and it is right here in these columns for which I am thankful and always proud.

THOS. W. DEALY.

Let another's shipwreck be your seamark.



Courtesy of Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light

Cross Sectional View of H. H. Type of Hollow Transmission Wire Used in Erecting High Line Between Boulder Dam and Los Angeles. These Are Published at the Request of J. E. Horne, Press Secretary of L. U. No. 18, Who States He Has Received Requests From All Over the United States For Information Regarding the High Line.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

I had just finished reading Louis Adamic's new book, "The Native's Return." It is a worthy companion of "Laughing in the Jungle," by the same author. He collected data and evidence at the peril of his life before he wrote this—the modern history of Yugoslavia.

Tony's little son called me: "My father wants you to come for listen our radio."

A broadcast from Milan, Italy, was on; the voice of "big shot" Mussolini was filling the loud speaker. It came in short sentences, pausing often, waiting for cheers from the audience. The big shot is a good show man, but not as good as the barker of "The Streets of Paris" at the World's Fair. More cheers and I asked Tony, "What did he say?"

"Oh, he said a nossin. Man wid da skill, he gets a 7 cents a day over dere; da farmer, he gets a nossin', but dey must a cheer or drink a da castor oil."

I thought of the other big shots across the pond. There is Hitler; where did he spring from? Some say an unmentionable club of Berlin. That would explain him all right.

There was Dolfuss; he used field artillery to blast strikers' homes. A rival gang bumped him off.

And what of Alexander, of Yugoslavia? He can boast of an origin, too; here it is:

In the 18th century there was one George, a swine herder and bandit. The Turks called him kara—that means black—because of his dark face. Kara George killed many Turks and stole much money and made himself King Karageorgevitch. He killed his own father and brother and had 103 notches on his gun. This was big shot Alec's great grandfather.

In the nineteenth century Milan Obrenovitch killed Black George, cut his head off and sent it to the Turks and made himself king. After that, every king of Serbia was slaughtered eventually, but the people did not give a hoot. In 1903, King Alec Obrenovitch and his wife, Draga, were killed

and thrown out of the palace window and Peter Black Georgevitch took his job. He was married to Nikita, a Montenegrin. He had two sons, George, the crown prince, and Alec, the big shot.

"What Do I Get Out of Life?"

By BENJAMIN N. CARTER, L. U. No. 103, Boston

In an imaginary sense I am picturing life as a great electrical generator.

The residual magnetism resting in the fields is the faculties we are endowed with.

Rotation of the armature causes our building up, namely the development of our faculties, and the speed at which we rotate determines our potential energy, thrown off in radiancy in thought and deed.

Moderation in all things is our governor control, for excessive speed will cause a flash over and a burnout.

Our efficiency is our mechanical input divided by our electrical output. It has been truly said that what we put into life we take out of life. No machine was ever 100 per cent efficient, due to certain losses, so with us, our losses are our mistakes, what we should have done or should not have done.

If we could connect a recording wattmeter in circuit with ourselves no doubt the tape would read, that as likened to a railway load, up and down in inspiration, in spirit, and actual accomplishment.

Our apparent wattage tells us how big we think we are.

We must arrive at the mean between our amplitude and zero and that result is our true wattage and our true selves, the measurement of true power.

If our current lags behind our voltage we haven't a perfect formula for transmission, and the resultant phase relationship lowers our power factor as loss of opportunity, letting tomorrow do the work we should do today.

Life in synchronism and harmony with all that makes life worth while, putting into practice the golden rule would make this old world an ideal place to live in.

Let us synchronize—throw ourselves "on the line" together. Eliminate all these isolated plants. Join for unity on one big ring buss and make ourselves one big super power plant.

There is no time like the present, so let us begin now.

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)



Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

W 3 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio
W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio
W 3 J B	Wm. N. Wilson	Philadelphia, Pa.
W 5 B H O	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas
W 5 E I	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas

The photograph above is Hertz's station, one of the first amateur stations in Ohio.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

George was wild. That's funny, him with such gentle ancestors, too. One day he killed a guy who was working for him. His valet it was. He was sent to the country but went to Paris instead. There he painted the town and talked too much. Alec was in line for the king's job. When he got it he put George in a lunatic asylum; he is there now.

In 1916 Alec was made regent of Serbia. He framed up all his opponents, had four of them killed and exiled the rest. In 1921, he let his father, Peter Kara (black) Georgevitch, die on a cot without sheets, in a shack, with an old soldier to look after him.

In 1929, Alec went to Paris; went in cahoots with the French government and a lot of racketeers and generals and politicians, prepared a manifesto, went back to Serbia and with the support of the French, abolished parliament and constitution and proclaimed himself dictator; supreme big shot of Yugoslavia.

As one makes his bed one has to lay. What kind of a bed did red hot Alec make for himself?

His bodyguard: Forty thousand men, standing over him night and day.

His army: 400,000.

His spies: 15,000.

His pay: \$1,000,000 a year.

His methods: To arrest all suspects and put them to the question as follows: First degree—put a live coal under each armpit of the prisoner, tie his arms down and leave him to think it over.

Second degree: When the first has not succeeded break his bones, crush his feet. They say one guy laughed it off, but he died before the third degree could be applied.

One of his pet hates was the United States and Hoover. He blames them for the de-

pression. He maintains factories where people are sweated and not paid and the products are sold cheap to French and Belgian racketeers, and so scabs on all of us. He lives in mortal fear and never sleeps twice in the same spot. Nations like this make up the crush they call "League of Nations." Swell outfit for Uncle Sam to stay far away from. This guy Alec sounds like a real sport all right. I wondered how long he'd last.

One day or two after, Tony and me were listening to a broadcast from Detroit. The Cardinals from St. Louis—that's our little suburb across the river—were taking the Tigers apart and the aborigines from Detroit were getting madder and madder and the Cardinals were hitting more runs all the time and Tony was slapping his thighs and laughing. Suddenly someone announced:

"Flash: Special news bulletin: King Alexander, of Yugoslavia has just been assassinated."

RENE LAMBERT.

L. U. NO. 406, STRATFORD, ONT.

Editor:

The members of Local No. 406 visited the industrial city of Hamilton for the purpose of inspecting a few of the plants of special interest to those of our trade in that city.

We had made arrangements to visit three plants and in order to carry out our arrangements an early start was necessary. Four cars left for Hamilton at 5 a. m. with a drowsy bunch of passengers, but after a short time the fresh morning air quickened the minds of the members and the usual reminiscences, etc., were exchanged and Hamilton was reached almost before we realized it.

Our first visit was to the Canadian Westinghouse Company plant and after being met by an official and supplied with four guides our party proceeded to inspect the plant of what is probably the outstanding firm, so far as electrical achievements in engineering in Canada are concerned, such projects as the Welland Canal, hydro-electric power house installation and sub station equipment, etc., being carried out successfully by the firm. We visited many departments, including the shipping, radio, repair, winding, transformer and machine shop.

The technical and practical detail involved in the operation of a plant of these proportions became increasingly evident as we visited each of the different departments. The winding of fractional horsepower motors by girls who seemed to be working under high-speed conditions attracted the attention of our party. The radio department was also extremely interesting. The modern machines

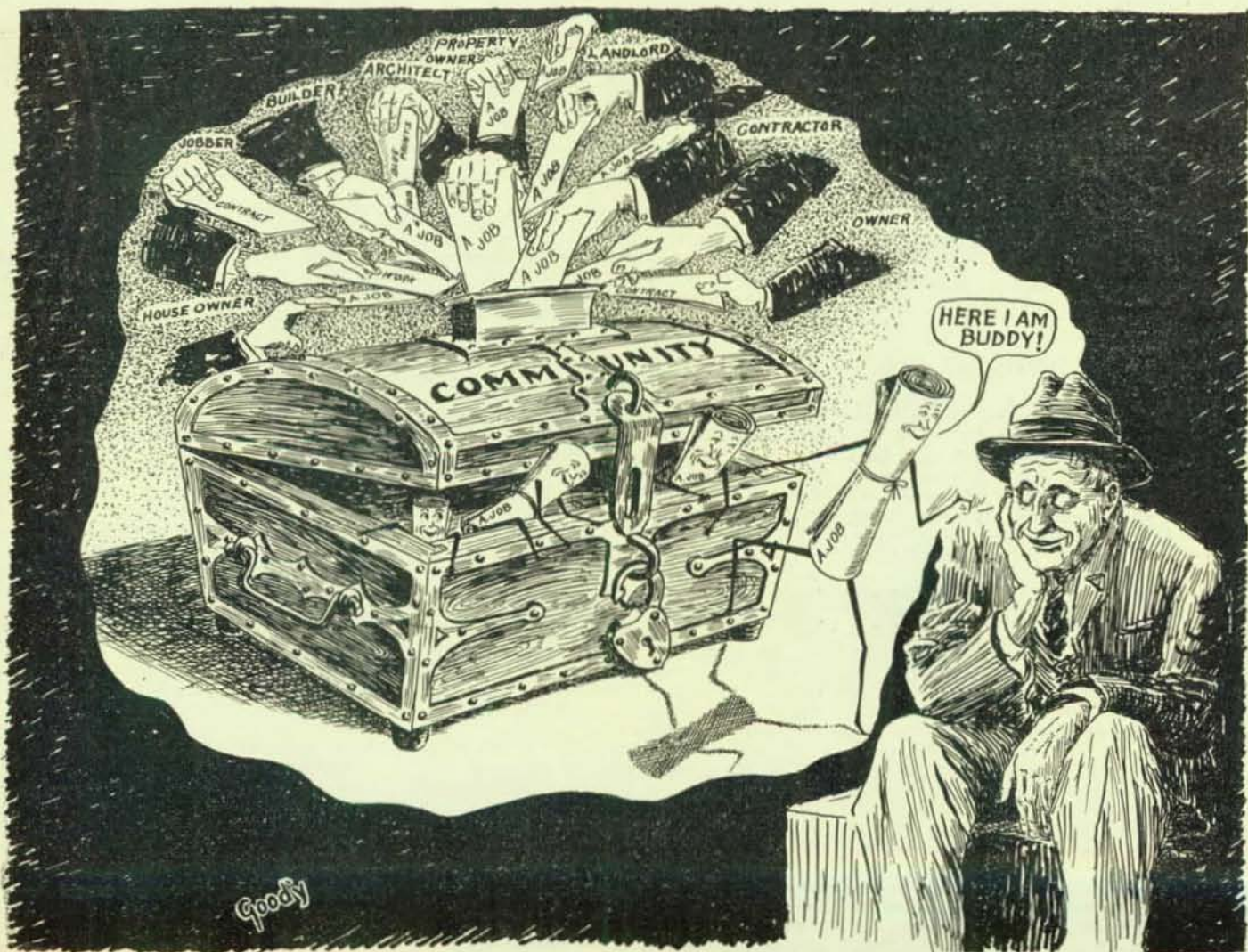
making transformer coils intrigued and fascinated those of us who have attempted at various times to wind similar coils under very different conditions. We left the Westinghouse plant and proceeded in exceedingly good spirits as a result of the splendid reception given us by the staff there, to our lunch, arrangements for which had been ably made by our committee.

After our meal we proceeded to the plant of the Underground Cable Company, of Canada. Here again we were received splendidly and shown how the material which our members handle every day is manufactured. The process of dies in the drawing out of wire was fully demonstrated. The insulating of cables of different types was seen and the final tests of underground cables were demonstrated for our special benefit. It became evident that the thoroughness of this company was in itself a recommendation for their products. After thanking the management for their kindness we pushed on to our last visit, this being to the plant of the Canada Steel Company.

Again we were given guides and were distinctly fortunate, as many interesting operations were being carried out during the hours of our visit. We were just in time to see them drawing off the molten metal from one of the furnaces. We were much interested in the coke ovens and the processes

WANTED: A MAGIC CHEST OF JOBS

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin



involved in the manufacture. The by-products obtained during the process were varied and valuable.

We witnessed the drawing out of an ingot to one and one-half inch square iron bars and the speed that this was accomplished by man-operated machines left a deep impression in the minds of all.

In fact the one thing that impressed itself on the minds of the members out of our visits to these plants was the tremendous speed and efficiency of modern methods of production in these industrial plants. The machines were obviously intricate and involved. The operators were working under strain by the speed necessary to keep pace with the other operations in the production. The maintenance of involved machines demands highly skilled and trained minds and behind it all we could see the dark shadow of unemployment resulting not necessarily from the machine production, but by man's inability to enforce his demand for control of these machines, in shorter hours and better working conditions.

The trip was very educational and the arrangements of our committee were carried out splendidly and our sincere thanks go to Brothers Millman and Doubrough.

It was very appropriate that the following week-end the convention of our Regional Conference No. 2 should take place. Brother Skidmore and myself were elected as delegates from Local No. 406. With the conditions of the previous week-end still fresh in our minds it was a fine feeling to have, that railroaders at least had a real desire to obtain for themselves greater control in the industry in which they were employed.

It was a real pleasure to meet the delegates from different parts of the wide Dominion of Canada and exchange ideas. The presence of Brothers Duffy and Ingles was appreciated. The boys of Local No. 406 have a warm spot in their hearts for Duffy and as far as I can learn the only thing they ever got from him was some straight-from-the-shoulder talking, so they must appreciate that stuff. Well, we got some more of the same medicine at the convention and we all enjoyed and benefited by it. As I have already taken considerable space I will leave observation on our convention for next month.

K. COCKBURN.

L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

At our October meeting we had an interesting report of the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada from our delegate to that body, Brother James Brodrick, who also told of his recent experiences and travels in the interests of the Brotherhood as an International Representative, which were enjoyed by all those present.

It was decided at this meeting that our local hold a social evening in November, at which our women folk could be invited, and a committee was formed to proceed at once with the organizing, etc. The committee of three—T. J. Stoker, T. Gannon and F. Dixon—have made all arrangements for a real enjoyable evening to take place Wednesday, November 21, at Peates Hall, Mansfield Street. Card games of bridge and five hundred will be played for those who wish to play for an hour or so followed with refreshments and then dancing till closing to the strains of a popular union orchestra, with prizes for cards and prizes for other features and novelties for all. As accommodation is limited, early reservation is advisable, through any of the committee. That Local No. 492 will turn out with their

Testimonial Dinner

Echoes are still alive concerning the testimonial dinner to Charles B. Keaveney, International Vice President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Robert J. Watt, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, given by Local No. 326, I. B. E. W., and Gas Plant and Office Workers, Local 19139, Lawrence, Mass.

The dinner was held in appreciation of the services of these officials. The chairman of this dinner was Michael Donovan; toastmaster, Charles Irwin; master of ceremonies James J. Carner.

INVITED GUESTS

His Excellency
Governor Joseph B. Ely

Hon. William P. Connery, Jr.
Congressman from Massachusetts.
Hon. James M. Curley,
Mayor of Boston.
Hon. Walter A. Griffin,
Mayor of Lawrence.
John F. Gatelee,
President of State Federation of Labor.
James E. Nelson,
Secretary-Treasurer of New England
Utility Workers.
Frank D. Comerford,
President of New England Power Company.
Robert Jameson,
Vice President of New England Power
Company.
Jeremiah J. Twomey,
State Commander American Legion.
Gen. Charles H. Cole.
Hon. James J. Bruin,
Mayor of Lowell.

James T. Moriarty,
Past President of State of Labor.
Myles Connors,
Past President of Boston Workers.
John B. Hunnewell,
President of Lowell Electric Light Com-
pany.
Fred H. Sargent,
President of Lawrence Gas and Electric
Company.
Thomas Dignan,
New England Power Company.
John McDonough,
NRA Director for Massachusetts.
Robert Paterson,
Vice President of Lawrence Gas and Elec-
tric Company.
Joseph McCartin,
Massachusetts State Employment Service.

Wilfred J. LaPlante,
National Commander of La Legion Franco-Americaine

wives and lady friends, so we can have a family gathering is the parting wish of

H. M. NEVISON,
President.

L. U. NO. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

Here we are again, not on the front page, but somewhere in the magazine. Honest, I get to reading other local union columns and when I reach ours, I am nearly read out, or would you call it in a daze? Of course, some of the fellows have nearly convinced me that that is the truth, however, I'll read this column first next time. But to get on with something perhaps a little more interesting, do you know we missed you at the last meeting? Oh! you were there? That's fine. Well, it was a pretty well-attended meeting, but there are some faces that are seldom seen, that belong to old members. We would like to see them at the meeting some night just for old times' sake.

New members from Station "B" are coming in fast, and soon a lot of smiling faces will be seen at the meetings. Station B, here's hoping you all get together 100 per cent, and stick tight. And are we of Local Union No. 500 pleased? Say, we are just downright tickled pink. And, Comal, we just can't express how glad we are to be able to call you all in the word "Brother." We need you, and both of you need us.

There is not much to be said at this time, for on November 1, which is now past, you have all heard our committeemen's report. They did their best, which was excellent, and they worked hard. Brother Ingram is a patient, true Brother. Much success to him.

We are proud of L. U. No. 500 and let's stay that way. We can do lots toward building it up by talking of pleasant things that should be done, and, yes, unpleasant also. But only in the hall. There are several men

who are available, and should be brought into the union, who work at Jones Avenue. Let's get the remainder lined up.

So here goes until next month. Adios.
FOWLER.

L. U. NO. 502, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Editor:

As newly appointed press secretary of Local No. 502, St. John, N. B., most respectfully request that you publish this letter in your correspondence columns. All our boys are unanimous in praising our JOURNAL. The writer considers it one of his most educational periodicals and especially remarks on the clearness of vision and understanding shown in its editorials.

Local No. 502 is still alive and we of the local are still able to kick. Old Man Depression, with the help of some of his camp followers—Mr. Hard Times, Mr. Struggle For Existence, Mr. Fear of the Boss, Mr. Lack of Moral Stamina, and Mr. Distorted Views—has enticed away a few of our members. But the remainder form a stronger local than ever. Stronger because our membership now consists solely of the true blue socially minded, tried by fire, dependableness that will stick.

Old Man Depression has done this, but in so doing he has unwittingly let in Dame Opportunity.

Now is the time to organize the organized; to build an impregnable foundation; to consolidate and educate; to create within the constitution of the I. B. E. W. a set of by-laws that are wise and just; to set up practices that are orderly and disciplinary; in short to build up, from bed rock, a local that is business like and brutally efficient as regarding its inner life and moral stamina. A small, virile, well-governed and disciplined local is better than a larger, loosely-knit-together and less-well-governed and

disciplined local, because in the latter case we have a large unstable mass with lack of unanimity and with lukewarm attachments, with endless debate over tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum, and lack of respect is engendered for the lodge as a whole.

In the former case we have order and harmony; the will of the majority is quickly determined with the minimum of debate; decisions are quickly and inexorably translated into actions; and the very air savors of efficiency and respect, common purpose and initiative. New members coming into such a lodge gather more favorable first impressions and acquire a respect for it which is not allowed to waver.

Now is the time for us—and for other locals in the same circumstances—to build, deep and wide, on rock bottom, an organization that has iron-bound rules and practices and provides and enforces penalties for their infraction. Let us one and all learn to apply every principle of parliamentary law. Let us learn to conduct meetings where words are not wasted. Let us find ways to raise money aside from dues collections; dollars are the sinews of war. Let us put into effect a system of gathering and recording of statistics; now is the time to do it, when the membership consists solely of stickers and we have no laggards to oppose. A small, virile local can accomplish surprising feats when a larger, less stable local is helpless. In unity and discipline there is strength; in lack of unity and discipline there is chaos. When the time comes for a membership drive—and that time will come—we will be in the field, prepared, strong and ready to be aggressive; we will not be caught napping; we will have the foundations already laid; we will have an instrument, efficient and effective; the new members, one by one, will enter an organization that compels respect; they therein will easily and effectively take their places; the lodge as a whole will have only to deal with current problems of the moment and long-range plans for present and future.

So let us keep alive, throughout these hours of darkness, the sacred fire of zeal for our common cause: the welfare of our fellowman; a cause so great that none is greater. Let us hold aloft the torch of Brotherhood. Let us not only keep the machine intact but so improve its efficiency that when the dawn arrives we shall not be found wanting.

J. A. MUGRIDGE.

L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

There was so much of interest in the last issue of the JOURNAL that it is hard to pick out any outstanding feature. However, the article, "What the NRA Must Do to Endure" interested me very much. There is sound logic in this article. In regard to the correspondence I think that Brother W. H. Lewis, of L. U. No. 723, Fort Wayne, Ind., in presenting labor's program from that locality, was the most interesting of all the correspondence. While I can't agree with all of the program—probably because I am not familiar with the details—I think that this is the most concise program that I have ever seen submitted to relieve the ills of the working man, and at the same time protect the interest of corporations.

We have been so busy here that it is hard to know where to begin to tell about it. However, first, the Savannah Power Company Benefit Association held an election to determine whether or not they would convert this organization into a company union or have the American Federation of

Labor represent them in collective bargaining. We won. However, on the contention that we brought up ourselves, namely, that the election was illegal because it was not being held under the supervision of the government, another election will be held in 10 days. We have no fear of the outcome of this election. We were afraid that the company had the men so intimidated that we would lose the first election. But men are learning that they must be men in order to obtain their rights.

The Morrison Cafeteria is preparing to open a new restaurant here. We learned about this about a month ago. We tried to get this job straightened out by correspondence with the owner and the architect (a local man), but our efforts resulted in nothing but a wrangle. Finally, when the bids were opened it was found that a contractor who has always been unfair to the union electrical shops was the low bidder on the job. And there is where trouble started. We insisted that he give the job to either one of our three union electrical contractors. He refused. The result was the owner, J. A. Morrison, would not give him the contract. Another contractor agreed to take the job at a higher price and pay union wages and have only union sub-contractors on the job. The non-union contractor is now saying, "Had it not been for the attitude taken by the arrogant electricians I would have gotten this job." To me this sounds like a compliment. The successful electrical contractor on this job was the Electrical Contracting Company.



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We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

This company is operated by two of our members, Brothers J. W. Hill and W. B. Richardson. These men have carried cards for a long time. We are also fortunate in having two other shops that are run by members of our union—the Union Electric Company, E. A. Lee, proprietor, who has a card closely approaching 20 years, and the Tuten Electric Company, a concern owned by a World War veteran. We are proud of these boys. The fact that they have had the courage to come out and fight the local condition has put the electrical workers in the position of not only helping themselves but also helping those who can't help themselves. To Brother C. E. Beck, International representative, is due the most credit for getting this job straightened out. However, Walter Brucher, of Local No. 188, Plumbers and Steam Fitters; J. P. Spires, president of the Building Trades Association of the Trades and Labor Assembly, along with the officers and members of L. U. No. 508, did everything possible.

I had a lot I would like to say about our governor, and about the actions of his henchmen, but I think I have already taken up too much space. However, to those who voted for him, I still think that the most fitting remark is to say, "Little man, you've had a busy day."

Our efficient secretary, "Hennie" Tolle, and President Whitehurst gave Brother Beck every assistance possible while he was here.

A. W. THIOU.

L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

Local No. 558 on the air again. It sure looked just fine to see our story and picture in last month's issue and the members noticed it. Thanks!

Well, everything is jake with us; looking better every day, with the installation of the main switch on to 100 miles of rural electric lines the inside house wiring has taken a big boom. Then a new high line of 36 miles at Athens, Ala., takes care of some linemen. Jack Hansom, business agent, has done wonders on the job at the locks as well as getting three contractors signed up. Leave it to Jack; he will get them on the line.

Last meeting we had a big attendance and, of course, a good lively meeting was recorded. Here's hoping this continues.

Much interest is being shown in the educational program being arranged by the T. V. A. last night at a meeting of electrical contractors, dealers, electricians and all interested. An association was started for the betterment of electrical installation and equipment. The first big problem to be handled is the matter of curbstone contractors and I believe Muscle Shoals district will be a good place for that brand of contractors to stay clear of.

JOHN GRAHAM.

L. U. NO. 568, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

Hello, gang! Comment ça va? Thought that the local was off the map? Well, you're just out of luck. We are still existing. Yes, existing, because we are a pretty tough bunch to stand what we stood and still come back for more. What you say, hey, boy? The work is not scarce and not plentiful. There are a few jobs running and a few coming, especially the \$1,000,000 postoffice in the center of the city. This ought to help off the street a few Brothers and help the family budget.

The provincial government has drafted a low minimum scale of 65 cents per hour for

electricians that ought to give a fair chance to the honest-to-goodness contractor who always had paid the right wages but could not compete with the cut-throat outfits that were paying anywhere from 25 to 40 cents per hour, 60 hours per week. Will tell you more next time and give you the whole text of the law. In the meantime tell your out-of-work Brothers that they should not work for less than 65 cents per hour, 40 hours per week.

Brothers, how did you like the poem in last month's WORKER? There are some more coming.

The Labor Day parade was a success and we all hope that it will be a bigger one next year.

See you next month.

PAUL.

L. U. NO. 649, ALTON, ILL.

Editor:

Local No. 649, at the last regular meeting, decided to combine pleasure after business, and a general good time was had by all.

Among our distinguished guests who helped eat our sandwiches, and drink our beer, were Chas. Burgdorfer, president of Local No. 1; Gus. Schmidt, business agent of Local No. 1; A. Shading, executive business agent of Local No. 1, and A. Wagner, business agent of Local No. 309, and many other celebrities.

Jack Bramlett, of the original Local No. 66, then Local No. 128, and now of Local No. 309, was present and was wearing a great big smile and proudly displaying a check for \$40, which indicates a pension that he is to receive from now on. Incidentally he is the first member of Local No. 309 to be so honored.

One of the highlights of the evening was the "Come Seven" game that was very popular with Brother Davenport, of the Shell Petroleum Company, who incidentally every 15 minutes of the game, kept calling for Brother J. Voss, financial secretary, and paying a month's dues every time with his winnings, until the boys began to lose interest in the game, and Brother Davenport had to retire to a neutral corner.

Local No. 649 is considered a mixed local, composed of inside wiremen, linemen, power house men, maintenance men, meter men, ground men and helpers.

We have over 50 men in our local and E. Linkogle is president and Dan Gorman, vice president, and H. Challacombe, business agent.

Government Locks No. 26 is being built in this territory and with men from Local No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.; Local No. 309, East St. Louis, Ill., and Local No. 649, Alton, Ill., there are plenty of available men to take care of this job at all times.

In closing, let me say that the visitors at this gathering wish to take this opportunity to thank Local No. 649 for their hospitality, and if there are any more of these affairs to be sure to let them know about it.

LOUIS A. LUCKER.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

In writing these articles I would like to express myself on some of the things I see on the job. I expect I will cause some hard feelings by doing so, but if I can do something to better our working conditions then I will feel I have been amply repaid for the bully ragging I may get from some of the Brothers.

I believe we are breaking down our own working conditions and wage scales. Local No. 665 has a section in their agreement covering out-of-town work which specifies that

the contractor shall pay mileage and traveling time on said work. Some of our Brothers refuse to go on these jobs unless said section is complied with. Other Brothers, I feel sure, are doing these jobs without fulfilling said conditions.

I can well understand when a Brother, who has been on part-time work for four years, will take almost anything offered to him, but I ask the Brothers, isn't it better that we should battle to hold the conditions we have? If they stop to think they will remember we were a long time getting them. This is only one of several violations I could mention. Probably ours is not the only local that is afflicted with the same conditions.

I believe if we hold together and stop cutting each other's throat for a two- or three-hour job that we will still receive the conditions we are entitled to, so let's all keep this in mind: Get more and better working conditions rather than lose what we have.

Some time ago our local was asked by the contractors to lower the wage scale on maintenance work, with the promise that they could go out and get enough of this work to more than offset the difference in wages.

This request was granted with the sanction of the International Office. From that time to the present—about two years—I do not know of one job we have done of this nature. This shows how much you can trust the contractor to protect our wages and working conditions. And now the joker. The Brothers were very generous when they set up the new wage scale. They included maintenance, repair and all small jobs.

We have found to our sorrow that repair work and small jobs constituted about 99 per cent of the work we have had following the setup of the new scale.

I do not know if other local unions are as dumb as we are, but if they are let our experience be a lesson to them.

C. G. FOX.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

By way of diversion this month let us write a little concerning international problems.

Admitted we have an abundance of problems to criticize and solve here at home.

Maybe, through following the popular national columnist, Arthur Brisbane, a person's mind wanders to the thought of national safety.

Of course, we take it for granted all the newspapers do not tell the truth, propaganda of immense proportion covers topics of both national and international questions.

Anyway, to get down to the theme of this one-sided argument, allow me to proceed. I happened to read the following comment in the Herald and Examiner: "The 'firebrand' of the Japanese navy, Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, led the combined fleet of 180 warships into Osaka Bay at the conclusion of the annual grand maneuvers today, and said it was needless for Japan to fear a naval race with America, even if the 1935 conference fails."

To reporters he asserted: "It is a mistake to assume a naval race opens as soon as the treaty lapses. Even if the conference fails and America thereafter builds 1,000,000 tons of warships, there need not be any anxiety, for the Japanese navy has plans to cope with such an eventuality."

To the scribe's way of thinking that is a nasty dig in the ribs, and a wide-open challenge to the American government, of which we are a part.

To us who think that the great Pacific Ocean on the west of us, and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, make us fully secure from foreign invasion, comment from such as the com-

mander-in-chief of the Japanese navy makes you sit up and take notice.

Personally I don't blame Japan for wanting to develop and expand their land ownership, on account of their great population, which is cooped on the small area of their island country.

As a member of organized labor of America, and feeling that collectively we belong to one of America's largest social and commercial structures or organizations, the safety of our country calls for careful consideration of every responsible citizen.

The Aleutian Islands, extending from the mainland of Alaska in a southwesterly direction across the Pacific Ocean approximately 1,500 miles make a fine stepping stone for invaders from the west.

Some months ago a traveling writer of no small fame, commented on the average American skipper's (who plies his trade close to the above-mentioned islands) lack of acquaintance at navigating those hazardous Aleutian Islands, while Japanese seamen in small boats criss-cross through those same perilous rock islands like nobody's business.

Having had the opportunity of viewing the advancement in aeronautics made during the World War from 1914 until the cessation of hostilities I would truly say and suggest that not only we of organized labor but every citizen concerned with the safety of our nation should agitate for an air fleet second to none, and let other nations that wish spend their millions on useless water targets.

Yours for preparation and national safety.

W. H. LEWIS.

L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor:

The following editorial from the August Canadian Congress Journal throws light on a vexed question:

"EXHIBITION TO EMPLOY UNION MEN

"Turns Down Offer of 'Canadian' Organization to Work for Less Wages

"Using their customary organization methods of offering to work for rates lower than those established by the international unions, representatives of the 'Canadian' unions of musicians and stage hands attempted to secure a contract to work for the Edmonton Exhibition Association during the coming fair. But not even the offer of a substantial reduction in the wage cost was sufficient to move the exhibition board from its laudable determination to employ the men whose services and support have made the exhibition a success in the past.

"Not a single member of the board voted against the motion to employ members of the international stage employees and musicians unions.

"The only argument used by the representatives of the so-called 'Canadian' organization was that in these times their members were prepared to work for what they could get, regardless of the standards that were being upheld by the international union. It was their opinion, they said, that business organizations should run their own business and not be dictated to by any union. Therefore the 'Canadian' unions should get support because they did not insist on maintaining a high standard of wages."

W. J. COLSON.

Patience under old injuries invites new ones.

L. U. NO. 1095, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

We have recently had three conventions in the city of Toronto that are unquestionably of great importance to the organized workers of Canada and also the unorganized workers. These were the 50th anniversary of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the convention of the Division No. 4, R. E. D., A. E. of L., and last but not least, the first convention of System Council No. 2, Electrical Workers, on railroads in Canada.

I have often thought if it was possible for all workers to sit in at these conventions what a change in their point of view they might have toward the international trades unions. The international trades union movement has been functioning in Canada for over 50 years and has been responsible for most all of the social legislation put on the statute books of Canada.

It is regrettable that circumstances caused us to make changes in our policy regarding the full-time employment of our general chairman on System Council No. 2 and it is to be hoped that in the near future something will be done to place him back into the former position. It would be well worth a small sacrifice of the membership to regain the loss of prestige lost by putting your general chairman on a part-time basis. This should not be necessary if all of those workers who are now "no bills" and those who are members of other organizations, who should be members of the electrical workers union, were lined up. So let's get busy. Every member become an agent. Don't say, "Let George do it," but do it yourself and I think that it can be accomplished.

I could not let it pass without at this time, on behalf of System Council No. 2, thanking International Vice President E. Ingles. Also International Representative Duffy for their advice and encouragement during our council convention.

J. CRETNEY,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Editor:

Oklahoma City labor organizations recently had the pleasure of a visit from Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. Miss Perkins was on a tour of the southwestern part of the United States and although she came to Oklahoma City under contract booking with two social clubs, she made an appearance and address before the labor organizations. This was sponsored by the Central Trades Council of this city. The clubs didn't want Miss Perkins to make a public appearance for the reason that they were selling tickets to their meeting on the strength of her appearance, but Miss Perkins politely and firmly told them that she was Secretary of Labor and was interested in and desirous of speaking before the labor group.

Miss Perkins left several valuable thoughts with us. The keynote of her speech was that "things labor formerly was struggling for are now recognized by all thoughtful people as being basic in the civilization we are developing in the United States." She told us that "wage earners today are in a strategic and important position. At no time before has labor been able to challenge capital for a share of the wealth labor produces as it can at the present time. Labor is meeting the change with intelligent action." The cabinet member discussed the need of a planned system to relieve suffering. "We have built a great material civilization in a few years," she said, "but it was done by crushing many who were less fortunate. We

have come to realize that this material civilization must be used for the benefit and advantage of all people. Industry is not the whole of American life; it cannot do everything. A more systematic plan must be developed. We must learn to live together like brothers."

We also recently had a convention of the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor. The convention, in which all the different organizations of labor in the state were well represented, was held in Oklahoma City.

Local No. 1141 has 19 contracts signed in Oklahoma City now; however, they are conditioned on the approval of the NRA code which has been sent to Washington for approval. Brother W. B. Petty was here for several days and was largely instrumental in securing so many contracts. It has been a long time since L. U. No. 1141 has had that many contracts. We have some signers who had previously declared they would never sign an agreement with us.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter sent by a prominent merchant in this city to the president of the Chamber of Commerce. Incidentally, this letter was printed in one of our local newspapers also. It might be of interest to some of the Brothers. The retail clerks here are getting well organized and this merchant was one of the first to sign.

In this letter, Hiram Paul, president of the Hiram Paul Clothing Company, informs the Chamber of Commerce that although he had for several years contributed \$25 per year he had requested that this money be allocated to the chamber's convention division and that none of it should go to the organization's open shop division. He declares that the chamber has no "justice or reason" in taking sides in either an open or closed shop policy.

Mr. Paul also declares his intention of canceling the clothing company's membership in the Chamber of Commerce if the open shop

HANDMAIDENS OF CHILD HEALTH

By LOUISE STRACHAN,

Director, Child Health Education, National Tuberculosis Association

Tuberculosis and child health seem poles apart, but a closer examination of the treatment of the one and the protection of the other makes clear their relationship.

Fresh air, rest, and an adequate diet have come to be accepted as the handmaidens of child health, but it was not always so. Our knowledge of their value is amazingly new. It is only 50 years ago that Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau opened "Little Red", the first sanatorium in the United States for the modern treatment of tuberculosis. The emphasis was on fresh air—plenty of it—and rest. There were very few physicians who agreed with Trudeau on this regimen. Trudeau's brother had died of tuberculosis and the doctor in charge of the case had repeatedly emphasized the danger of opening the windows!

By 1904 the success of the sanatorium treatment had been sufficient to win many converts and it led to the development of the treatment for debilitated children. In this country the first open air school was opened in Providence, R. I., by the Providence Tuberculosis League, and fresh air, feeding and rest periods, with a modified academic program, formed the regimen. Such schools spread quite rapidly over the country, promoted very largely by tuberculosis associations. At first the major emphasis was on fresh air, and it was considered of greater importance than either food or rest. By 1920 the emphasis had shifted to nutrition, and an adequate and properly balanced daily supply of proteins, carbohydrates, minerals and fats came to be of paramount importance in the treatment of pupils physically below par. Indeed the term "undernourished" came into general use to describe these children. More recently rest has come to occupy first place among protective measures for the care of delicate children.

In the meantime, how were other children faring in regular classrooms? Dr. J. F. Rogers of the United States Office of Education says: "The open-air school and its results had a decided influence in bringing about a lowering of the temperature of all schoolrooms, for it was logical to believe that if it was beneficial for a delicate child to be exposed to out-of-door temperatures it would be of some benefit to the average child to sit in a room which was not overheated. The open air school of the first decade of the century had a powerful influence upon the school housing, and the school and home feeding, of a very large proportion of all children in the past decade." As for rest periods, the progressive schools are beginning to provide these for all students. The Los Angeles County, California, course of study definitely states: "The school program should be such as to avoid the accumulation of fatigue. A rest period should be provided during the school day for every boy and girl."

To the little penny Christmas Seal, sold each year to finance the work of the National Tuberculosis Association and its 2,000 affiliated associations, is due much of the credit for this advance in health knowledge. This year the "Little Red" forms the design of the Christmas Seal in celebration of that tiny sanatorium's 50th birthday and in commemoration of the measureless contribution it has made to the health and happiness of the children of the United States.

division is not discontinued, but "believing in the usefulness and the necessity of a properly directed Chamber of Commerce for all progressive communities" he promises to quadruple his regular contribution if the open shop division is abolished.

"Perhaps, being a retail merchant," Mr. Paul writes, "I am prejudiced to the side of high wages, realizing that the man who earns \$8 per day can spend just twice as much as the one who earns but \$4 per day."

"Organized labor, being composed of human beings, and human beings, not having reached a state of perfection up to the present writing, have made some mistakes in the past and in all likelihood will make some in the future. But there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that all of the benefits of higher wages, better working conditions, shorter hours and the abolition of child labor, together with America's higher living standards have been brought about through the efforts of organized labor."

The J. C. Penny Company has just completed its new store here. This store is said to be the third largest Penny store in the United States; therefore, it was one of the best jobs organized labor has had here for some time. It was a 100 per cent union job.

Work in Oklahoma City is about as slow as can be, but we all continue to hope and so far none of us have starved and we feel that we can stick it out as long as we can get something to eat. Hope to be letting you hear from Local No. 1141 regularly now, so save some space for us.

FRED B. COUNTS,

L. U. NO. 1147, WISCONSIN RAPIDS, WIS.

Editor:

It has been a long time since there was any news in the JOURNAL regarding Local No. 1147. So here goes, first a list of the new officers—that is some new ones:

President, Raymond Richards; vice president, Max Jarosenski; recording secretary, S. Bramble, Sixteenth Street, North; financial secretary, W. E. Krueger; treasurer, Carl Anthofer; trustee, E. Kabitsky; business manager, R. Richards; examining board, Shymanski, Yeske, and McCamley; guard, John Miller; press secretary, E. Lipke, 521 Ninth Street, North. So much for that.

The boys have all had their vacations, so we are looking forward to well-attended meetings. Had a local picnic and the reports were fine; everyone had a good time. Also want to report that the local has signed a closed shop agreement in behalf of the boys in the city light plant. Owned and operated by the city of Wisconsin Rapids, managed by a commission. All members signed together with the committee. A 5 per cent increase in pay was granted to all employees of the water and light department.

We were also successful in having Alex Bandelin placed on the Water and Light Commission. Mr. Bandelin is a member of Local No. 1147, also served as vice president. Shirley Bramble is the new recording secretary, replacing K. Hubbard, who served faithfully for five years. Here's hoping he enjoys a well-earned rest. Anyway let everyone boost 100 per cent for the officers, and help to make their term pleasant and successful for the I. B. E. W. Local No. 1147.

E. W. LIPKE.



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS
To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled. **\$2.50**

GOLDEN GATE—SYMBOL OF LABOR'S NEW DAY

(Continued from page 465)

again been made to the National Recovery Administration that labor representatives be placed on all Code Authorities. These labor representatives must be given on the Code Authorities equal in power and in privilege to all other members of the Code Authorities.

"This means that the labor representatives must have full access to all information of the Code Authority in connection with the administration of the code; they must have the power to attend all meetings of the Code Authority. In no other way can they have adequate information of the policies adopted by the Code Authority, and in no other way can they influence those policies."

"The attempt has been made to give the labor representatives on Code Authorities only advisory powers, and to make it impossible for them to attend meetings of the Code Authority except when they are specially invited to attend."

"This places them in a position where they can hope to accomplish little, and will entirely defeat the purposes which labor has in mind when it demands representation on the Code Authorities."

The convention adopted a resolution calling on the federal government to work out and finance a program equalizing educational opportunity through federal aid.

"MERCURY" EXPOSES BANK-BOSSED RED CROSS

(Continued from page 476)

business, and whether it functions as a class organization in such matters as strikes, unemployment, and disasters.

"The use of food as a weapon to break strikes is as old as the history of strikes. The striker who can eat stands a good chance of winning. In unemployment the struggle for food always has been, is, and will be used by the employing class to reduce wages. And in disasters, the forces which control food can control economic events in the affected area."

"The Red Cross, as I have shown, is controlled by the moneyed interests. Business and finance never did approve of strikes, so it is to be expected that, though its Congressional charter provided that 'The Great Mother' 'mitigate suffering,' the Red Cross would not interpret it to mean suffering and starvation resulting from strikes. In its official instructions to members and chapters the Red Cross states:

"There are situations, other than natural disasters referred to in the Congressional charter, such as strikes, business depressions, failure of crops and other forms of unemployment and economic maladjustment, which may cause widespread suffering. These situations are not 'national calamities' as contemplated by its charter for which responsibility is imposed upon the Red Cross."

"It is not the policy of the Red Cross to duplicate the work or to do what falls

within the responsibilities of local charitable agencies, and it has adhered to a policy of abstaining from national relief in unemployment distress; but where there is suffering and want from any cause, and the fundamental needs are not being met, chapters may participate in community action in extending relief."

SEATTLE MOVES TO ACQUIRE PRIVATE PLANT

(Continued from page 479)

reduced without a reduction in weekly wage.

The people of Seattle have been compelled to build two light plants. Let's not compel the entire state to needlessly make this mistake. This duplication in Seattle is costing city light \$1,500,000 annually.

Four Reasons Why Some People Crave Drink

Four reasons why drunkards crave alcohol were stated by Dr. Alexander Baldie, of London, in a recent address before the Paddington Medical Society of that city. First of the four, and usually the most serious to overcome or remove, Dr. Baldie said, is the chemical influence which alcohol exerts on the utilization of food and the production of energy in the body. This varies with different individuals and may be either good or bad. In either case, the whole chemistry of the body may become adjusted to the changed conditions caused by the alcohol. To stop drinking may cause serious distress until the former chemical conditions can be restored, if this is possible at all. All this usually is quite unknown to the drunkard. He merely feels extremely ill when the usual daily dose of alcohol is stopped. This necessity of changing the bodily chemistry is one reason, too, for tapering off slowly in curing a victim of chronic alcoholism. The second of Dr. Baldie's reasons for the drink craving is a conscious one. It is the marked contrast between the pleasant mental and emotional state which alcohol causes in many people and the unpleasant lassitude as the effect is wearing off. A third reason is mere automatic habit, like biting one's nails or smoking many cigarettes. The victim craves a drink merely because he is accustomed to having one. To break the habit even for a few days is enough to cure this. Finally, some people misinterpret normal thirst or fatigue and imagine that their bodies demand alcohol when the real necessities are merely plain water or a rest.

Each and every man ought to interest himself in public affairs. There is no happiness in mere dollars. After they are acquired, one can use but a very moderate amount. It is given a man to eat so much, to wear so much, and to have so much shelter, and more he can not use. When money has supplied these, its mission, so far as the individual is concerned, is fulfilled, and man must look still further and higher. It is only in wide public affairs, where money is a moving force toward the general welfare, that the possessor of it can possibly find pleasure, and that only in constantly doing more. The greatest good a man can do is to cultivate himself, develop his powers, in order that he may be of greater service to humanity.—
Marshall Field.

IN MEMORIAM

Frank Ervey, L. U. No. 233-B

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union 233-B, I. B. E. W., records the passing to the Great Beyond of our esteemed and faithful Brother, Frank Ervey.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and faithful Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union 233-B tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Frank Ervey; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory.

VICTOR A. BAECHTOLD,
Recording Secretary.

Eugene Watson, L. U. No. 210

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss and passing of our Brother, Eugene Watson, it is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy in a humble way; therefore be it

Resolved, That in due respect to the memory of our late Brother, Eugene Watson, the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOSEPH W. KERSHAW,
EDMUND COSTO,
HARRY BIRKBECK,
Committee.

J. J. Seaward, L. U. No. 862

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our ranks our worthy Brother, J. J. Seaward; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 862, deeply mourn the loss of a true and faithful Brother, and wish to extend to the relatives and friends of our late Brother J. J. Seaward, our deepest sympathy in their bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

U. S. PATTILLO,
J. E. ROSS,
C. W. MORRISON,
Committee.

George Colony, L. U. No. 11

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, George Colony, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 11, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; and

Whereas his many virtues will be long remembered by those who were associated with him; therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of Local Union No. 11, I. B. E. W., in regular session assembled, that we acknowledge the great loss in the passing from this life of our dearly beloved and highly esteemed Brother, George Colony; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 11 expresses its deepest sympathy and condolence to the wife and relatives of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 11, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be sent to our International Office to be published in our Journal, and a copy be framed and hung in our hall.

FRANK CUMMINGS,
President,
RAY HARTIGAN,
JOHN CHICKERING,
Committee on Resolutions.

Van B. Jackson, L. U. No. 465

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 465, San Diego, Calif., mourn the passing of our Brother, Van B. Jackson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

A. KESSLER,
A. HYDER,
D. M. LETTS,
Committee.

ROBERT J. WILCOX,
Recording Secretary.

J. R. Hill, L. U. No. 995

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, J. R. Hill; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 995, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn the loss of a true and faithful Brother and in his passing suffer the loss of one whose place in our hearts will remain forever unfilled; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, extend our deepest sympathy to those who remain to mourn his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, a copy spread upon our minutes and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

M. F. HALL,
L. C. FOURRIER,
E. J. BOURG,
Committee.

Howard Dunn Rowe, L. U. No. 18

Whereas Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, Howard D. Rowe, who departed this life September 3, 1934; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss, our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, that the charter of this local be draped for 30 days in his memory.

EVAN HUGHES,
FRED G. YOUNG,
HARRY M. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

Albert Asplund, L. U. No. 109

It is with deep regret that Local Union No. 109, I. B. E. W., reports the death of Brother Albert Asplund, who passed away September 25, 1934, who died as he lived, a true union man.

Local No. 109 will always cherish the memory of Brother Asplund, who was a real pioneer in the labor movement and one who always stood for unionism, and who was fearless and upright in all his duties. Brother Asplund was well known in the Brotherhood as he served this local union for many years as financial secretary and had also attended several international and state conventions.

Whereas his long and intimate connections with this local will make his loss felt by all.

Resolved, That we, his Brother members of Local No. 109, extend our heartfelt sympathies to his family in their bereavement, that we stand in one minute's silent tribute; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the family, a copy to our official Journal for publication, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local union and its executive board, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. HEBER,
D. COLLIER,
J. McKEVITT,
Committee.

George A. Malone, L. U. No. 26

Whereas it has pleased our Divine Maker to remove from among us George A. Malone, a charter member of this local union, a man who during his days as an active member, contributed with tireless effort, judicious advice and unlimited donation of his own time, to the building of this local union, to the standard which it is today; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 26, I. B. E. W., rise and remain standing in silence for one minute out of respect to the memory of Brother George A. Malone; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved family of our departed Brother and a copy be sent to the Journal for official publication.

GEO. A. NEAL,
ORLANDO H. ROSS,
J. PATTERSON, SR.,
Committee.

Patrick J. Connolly, L. U. No. 104

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst Brother Patrick J. Connolly, a true and faithful Brother; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 104 deeply mourn the passing of our dear Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family and relatives of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect for the memory of our late Brother.

A. J. HOPKINS,
Recording Secretary.

Patrick Callahan, L. U. No. 326

Whereas Local Union No. 326, I. B. E. W., has been called on to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, Patrick Callahan; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best as we can to those who remain to mourn his loss our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 60 days in respect to his memory.

JOHN F. O'NEILL,
EUGENE DUROIS,
WILLIAM BOYLE,
EDWARD CROMPTON,
Committee.

James Murphy, L. U. No. 104

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 104, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of James Murphy, a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regrets; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory to our departed Brother.

A. J. HOPKINS,
Recording Secretary.

George Russel Eaton, L. U. No. 40

Whereas Local Union No. 40 has suffered the loss of one of its members, George Russel Eaton; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother Eaton our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution shall be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy shall be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy forwarded to the official Journal for publication; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 40 be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

CHAS. DWYER,
J. P. RIPTON,
H. P. FOSS,
Committee.

J. J. Young, L. U. No. 595

Whereas Local Union No. 595 is again called upon to record the passing of one of our best-known and most faithful members in the person of our recording secretary, Brother J. J. Young; and

Whereas this, our last expression of appreciation for his many years of loyal service to the I. B. E. W., can but poorly express our sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby extend our sincere condolences to the bereaved family through a copy of this resolution, that the same be recorded in our minutes and sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory.

GENE GAILLAC,
J. R. ISAACSON,
Committee.

C. T. Hagerty, L. U. No. 466

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 466, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, C. T. Hagerty, a true Brother and a loyal union man; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regrets; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local and a copy be sent to our official publication, the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for 30 days in his memory.

M. P. GEENE,
F. R. LEVY,
J. R. MILLER,
Committee.

Warren Firestine, L. U. No. 723

Whereas Local Union No. 723 has been called upon to pay its last respects to a departed Brother, Warren Firestine, who has been a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for 22 years; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss, our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory.

E. KNOY,
WM. DERROW,
W. H. LEWIS,
Committee.

Robert P. Conzette, L. U. No. 411

As our Supreme Ruler of the Universe has assigned new duties to our friend and Brother, Robert P. Conzette, his absence among us is mourned.

The place occupied in our hearts by Brother Conzette will be filled with memories of his good deeds and works. It is

Resolved, That these words be engraved in the hearts of his family and into the records of his own lodge, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 411; be it further

Resolved, That these words will be filed on the records in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Washington, D. C., and the charter will be draped in his memory.

WILBUR BURCH,
O. B. LARSON,
CHESTER KOONTZ,
Committee.

Walter A. Christie, L. U. No. 11

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Walter A. Christie, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 11, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; and

Whereas his many virtues will be long remembered by those who were associated with him; therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of Local Union No. 11, I. B. E. W., in regular session assembled, that we acknowledge the great loss in the passing from this life of our dearly beloved and highly esteemed Brother, Walter A. Christie; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 11 expresses its deepest sympathy and condolence to the

wife and relatives of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 11, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be sent to our International Office to be published in our Journal, and a copy be framed and hung in our hall.

FRANK CUMMINGS,
President,
RAY HARTIGAN,
JOHN CHICKERING,
Committee on Resolutions.

DEATH CLAIMS—OCTOBER 1-31, 1934

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O. W. C. Ryan		\$1,000.00
3	G. F. Gallagher	1,000.00
I. O. W. G. Davis		1,000.00
18	H. D. Rowe	1,000.00
953	P. Goulette	1,000.00
254	S. Chellson	1,000.00
134	Wm. F. Kelly	1,000.00
66	Roy Corbin	1,000.00
I. O. S. A. Wood		1,000.00
I. O. Geo. Malone		1,000.00
3	J. F. McGowan	1,000.00
134	Jos. E. Schork	825.00
I. O. J. A. Covit, Sr.		1,000.00
134	E. C. Benyon	1,000.00
134	Chas. Smrz	825.00
995	J. R. Hill	1,000.00
I. O. F. W. Gilbert		1,000.00
1	V. W. Moore	1,000.00
I. O. Fred Struebing		1,000.00
3	Al McCurn	1,000.00
134	Phil Croskey	500.00
104	J. S. Murphy	1,000.00
232	P. C. Schaefer	1,000.00
9	M. Dugan	1,000.00
3	Wm. V. White	1,000.00
723	W. Firestine	1,000.00
103	J. C. Field	1,000.00
I. O. Jas. Karn		1,000.00
595	John J. Young	1,000.00
Total		\$28,150.00

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 482)

active force that it possessed, and suddenly they made a scientific study of that great generative force, and you know what has happened. If you go there now you will see at the foot of the falls a powerhouse containing a giant turbine, in a comparatively small wheel furnishing light, heat and power to all of those nearby cities. That is the same generative force that you have placed in the hands of your women in the purchasing power. I don't know whether the men are inclined to feel that they spend their own money, but I want to tell you the advertising clubs of this country say that 85 per cent of all the money that is spent in these United States is spent exclusively by women. I believe if you would analyze that you would find it due to lack of time and inclination on the part of the average working man, and that perhaps the wives of the workers may go you just about 10 per cent better.

"The result is that this great force, this generative force of the purchasing power is in the hands of practically unorganized women, unorganized at least to the extent that they do not know or understand its great force in your behalf.

"Incentive Now Needed

"The auxiliary movement is not a new one. * * * All it needs is some impetus, some plan of co-ordination to bring these women together, to give them that encouragement and recognition that they will have to have if they are to carry on the great scheme that they have to organize these women into sort of shock troops, as it were, for you."

Of course it is not only in the stores that the purchasing power of organized women affiliated with organized labor may make itself felt, but in every line of goods and services offered to the consumer and if it can be articulated and made effective, every trade, every craft, every industry will feel its mighty force and union membership will be necessary for every man or woman who earns his or her bread.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 483)

women to move forward with the times. Progress is made through co-operation.

Our auxiliary has been meeting but once a month of late. We manage to combine business with pleasure at these meetings. Last month we entertained our husbands at a 6 o'clock supper. The evening was pleasantly spent in playing cards and "talking things over."

Of course the proceeds from these various affairs are most heartily welcomed by our treasurer, Mrs. E. Schultz. How she beams when the cash-on-hand rises; how she valiantly urges us to be "up and doing" when the "balance-to-date" sinks. All hats off and a cheer for Mrs. Schultz. She's watching the old goal line for our auxiliary.

Then there's Mrs. Harry McDonald, chairman of our ways and means committee. I'm sure she sits up nights doping out new and successful plays. Right now she's tackling a fall bazaar, a pancake supper and a quilting bee. And when she calls the "signals" she has the able assistance of teammates, Mrs. H. Christianson, E. Velin and E. Schultz. And right behind her is the entire auxiliary.

Our president, Mrs. George Nelson, isn't sitting on the sidelines either. She's in the thick of every play and when we go into a huddle she's there with us. Always ready with encouragement and help. We are fortunate in having her for our captain.

On the field, too, is our social committee, Mrs. P. Bartholoma, Mrs. H. Skeledon and Mrs. H. Nichols, ready to carry the ball.

Now let's all give a real Minnesota cheer for the loyal teammate who made that touchdown. Who else but our hard-working secretary, Mrs. E. Velin. She can (and does) write the most touching letters and they never fail to score!

So, with such a line-up, with such a team, and with such teamwork how can our auxiliary fail to win?

Yours for an "All-American of auxiliaries."

MAE E. NESSLER,
225 W. 15th St.

VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold trimmed with a circle of tiny imitation pearls, and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Priced only \$5



SURVEY OF FEDERAL HOUSING ACTIVITIES

(Continued from page 478)

blocks condemned for the site of development.

Atlanta—\$4,800,000 allocated; demolition of old structures begun on one of two sites.

Cleveland—\$3,000,000 allocated; land acquired for project.

Indianapolis — \$3,000,000 allocated; purchase of land begun.

Detroit—\$6,000,000 allocated; acquiring land.

Cincinnati—\$6,000,000 allocated; acquiring land.

Montgomery, Ala.—\$320,000 allocated; acquiring land.

These projects will call for the replacement of slums with apartment buildings and row houses designed to be offered at low rentals, including recreation facilities, meeting halls and park space, and will be doubly valuable to workers in providing employment in erection, and better living quarters when completed.

There are also subsistence homestead projects in several sections of the country, where unemployed families are placed on small farms and given a start and this has made necessary the erection of homes and other buildings. A similar project is the model village of Norris, Tenn., being built by the Tennessee Valley Authority to house workers at the Norris Dam, a village notable both for the good designing of its houses and the generosity and interest of its ground layout. Not all such projects have been so well managed; Norris is distinguished for its technical excellence and social vision.

Overcrowding Means High Rents

Yet these activities are only the proverbial "drop in the bucket" of the ever-mounting desire for good housing at reasonable cost. There has been for the past five years practically a cessation of residential building of any kind; modernization and upkeep have also been neglected and many buildings used for dwellings are literally rotting to pieces. Overcrowding means high rents, high profits for the landlord. In the past this has driven many tenants to the only refuge they could find—the sleazy product of the speculative home builder and the clutches of the mortgage shark. It's a difficult question, which is the frying pan and which the fire. We cannot at this time go into the question of how exorbitant financing charges have throttled the home building industry and the home owner, but if you have kept your past issues of the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, you may find this discussed in some detail in the January, 1934, issue under the title of "Financing, Not Wages, Halts Building."

Now the New Deal is preparing to sponsor improved financing methods for individual homes. While the Federal Housing Administration has not, at this writing, released its Title II, which will deal with mutual mortgage insurance, a

study of the provisions of this section of the Act itself gives a fairly definite outline of what it will consist of—insurance of mortgages by a government institution created for that purpose, where the mortgages meet the conditions laid down by this institution. Exact details of these conditions are now being determined by the Federal Housing Administration. It is said that Title II was ready for release about the middle of October but was hurriedly withdrawn and is now being revised. However, a forecast of policy appeared in the Federal Home Loan Bank Review, October 1, by John R. Fahey, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Among the highlights that will interest the prospective home builder as well as the building trades worker who has his future employment at stake, are anticipations of a standardized, nation-wide system of savings and loan institutions, similar to building and loan companies, but linked together for strength; the insurance of individual savings deposited in these institutions; insurance of their mortgages by a federal agency and the marketing of safe-guarded bonds and debentures of these institutions on a national scale. This program is expected to take the financing of homes out of the hands of the commercial banks, but will leave it in the control of private institutions, though with a good deal of supervision by the government.

High Interest Rates Retard

It is expected that through standardization, strengthening and making available funds for these institutions that the high cost of home mortgage money can be very greatly reduced. A true interest of 6 to 7 per cent is anticipated. Note that we say *true* interest. In a detailed appraisal Mr. Fahey sets forth how under present methods financing agencies are exacting, through fees, discounts and other charges, sometimes skillfully concealed, from 8 to 30 per cent on home financing!

Long-time amortization of loans, covering a period up to 20 years, in which the home owner will pay off his entire loan in monthly payments without further financing needed, is also on the program. Because of the insurance protection that will be given by the government to the lending institutions it is expected that loans will be made up to 80 per cent of the value of the house and lot so that the second mortgage evil will be wiped out.

Many prospective home buyers right now are waiting for this program to become an actuality. Contractors say they have customers waiting for just such an opportunity, people who have completed payment on the sites for their homes, who have a little cash available, and are all ready to go ahead whenever financing such as Mr. Fahey has outlined is offered.

This program will be a tremendous stride in the right direction. The need for long-term, amortizing, standardized, complete, low cost financing has been painfully clear, but financing institutions either could not or would not provide it. The new federal savings and loan institutions will be chartered by the government all over the country. It is said that in September, 1934, over

490 of them had already received their charters, some of them newly created institutions, others existing building and loan associations coming into the federal fold. We are looking forward with greatest interest to further developments under the Federal Home Loan Bank and the Federal Housing Administration, especially as an experiment in government control of credit. That it will meet with bristling hostility on the part of big financiers is very evident.

However, there is still no serious, practical effort to provide decent living quarters for the low wage worker—the man who averages \$20 to \$25 per week and who could not scrimp from his earnings the \$500 to \$1,000 necessary to qualify for a home loan even with 80 per cent financing. There are millions of people whose housing needs are yet being overlooked. Their demands will be uttered—in time, vociferated. Organized labor must help to provide a voice for them. In Philadelphia a strong movement has arisen to make "housing a public utility." The Philadelphia Labor Housing Committee declares that "the provision of a decent dwelling for every American family is a governmental responsibility," but to provide it means, they say, a complete change in the methods and purposes employed in residential construction: "It means building houses designed for use and not for profit. There must be federal aid and control for large-scale planned community housing developments set up on a long-time public investment basis."

Urging organized labor to demand such a program, the committee says, "Only workers and consumers who need better houses to live in and workers who need work building the houses can supply the force needed to overcome the weight of obstruction and indifference. Organized labor is today the only body of consumers which can make these demands nationally effective. Housing must be a workers' movement."

"Organized labor must be prepared not merely to understand the problem and to make its demands accordingly; it must assume both initiative and responsibility. We must see that the interests of workers and consumers are fully carried out in determining policies, and in the location, design and construction and administration of housing projects. Trade union groups must be recognized as responsible public bodies capable of acting as trustees for government housing funds."

Outline of a campaign in which labor would take the lead to secure housing reforms was submitted by this group to the A. F. of L. convention in San Francisco and their recommendations were referred to the executive council for study.

In the meantime, an allied group, the Paterson (New Jersey) Labor Housing Committee, is organizing a campaign for "a real workers housing project in Paterson," beginning with a survey of wage-earners' housing conducted by means of a questionnaire that will cover for each family replying, an account of their financial resources (wages and employment); number in family; present housing, cost, space and conveniences; what kind of housing they would like. When the survey is completed they will have a practical foundation for their local program.



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled. **\$2.50**

SECTION 7-a VIEWED IN PERSPECTIVE

(Continued from page 474)

gain collectively for all the employees involved."

Within three days after the President had issued this order, General Johnson and Donald R. Richberg issued a public interpretation to the effect that the President's order did not mean what it said, but that employers may bargain with minority groups and with individuals.

Yields Sound Legal Judgment

It shows that General Johnson, that flamboyant and bombastic character assassinator, dominated the situation and caused Donald R. Richberg to yield sound legal judgment to the wiles and machinations of an industrial Machiavelli.

That interpretation of the President's order by General Johnson and Donald R. Richberg, particularly Donald R. Richberg, has done more to give aid and comfort to the enemy than any other utterance by any person during the history of the NIRA. It seems to me that in view of the new position of Donald R. Richberg, by which he still remains in the employ of the government, he ought to rescind that interpretation, because employers are still referring to it in support of their denial of collective bargaining and reactionary judges in courts will grasp at Richberg's interpretation of February 4 to justify their own misinterpretation of the law. It was utterances such as this that killed the whole-sale effect of the Clayton Act.

You will recall how hard President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor fought for the passage of that Act, which was intended to nullify the evils of the labor injunction, and President Gompers declared that by this Act labor was given a new Magna Charta. But soon the same elements that are busy today attacking Section 7-a got busy then and attacked the Clayton Act and bit by bit, in decision after decision, the United States Supreme Court and other courts killed the effectiveness of the Clayton Act.

However, the old National Labor Board took a contrary view from that of Richberg and Johnson. It accepted the President's order at face value and in the Denver Tramway case and the Real-silk Hosiery case it decided that the representatives of the majority should bargain for all the employees.

But the old board did not function well. While labor was there represented by its ablest men, such as President William Green, John L. Lewis, Father Haas, and others, they were in the minority, and the board in many instances failed to function properly.

However, the President says: "Step by step we have created the government agencies necessary to insure, as a general rule, industrial peace."

I presume the President has in mind that one of these agencies is the new National Labor Relations Board. Of this board I may say that it functions much better than the

old board, at least it acts with dispatch. But it, too, fails to accept the true and full import of Section 7-a.

While it rendered a very fine decision in the Houde case granting the representatives of the majority the right to bargain collectively for all the employees, it failed in the same way as the old board failed, to grant the employees the right to be free from employer interference, coercion and restraint in the selection of their representatives.

Not Enough Protection

It has likewise failed to give full effect to that portion of Section 7-a which prohibits the employer from requiring, as a condition of employment, that his employees join a company union; or that they refrain from joining, organizing or assisting a labor union of their own choosing; and it has, in my opinion, failed to comply with Section 3 of Public Resolution No. 44, passed by the last Congress, whereby it is required to prescribe to rules and regulations to "assure freedom from coercion in respect to all elections."

I say: Let labor protest and protest vigorously this denial of the rights of Section 7-a. It is not enough to grant elections, but the elections should be on an honest basis and must assure freedom from coercion of any kind. The candidate on the ballot must be a clean candidate, and not tainted with criminality by violation of the NIRA.

The United States Constitution has from the day of its adoption remained unchanged as to the loss of citizenship of one convicted of a crime, and one who loses his citizenship cannot be a candidate for office. Even the election laws prohibit candidacy for office of one who has violated such laws. And if the legality is not discovered until after election, the guilty candidates cannot take office.

The Lorrimer, Smith and Vare cases are well remembered: yet, the new National Labor Relations Board has ruled that this company union, set up by the company and in conspiracy with it, has violated Section 7-a, and the violation of Section 7-a is a crime punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both; yet the National Labor Relations Board has permitted this violator to be a candidate for office, and has said, "if selected may be the bargaining agency."

By what right or authority can the National Labor Relations Board justify this ruling? Oh, yes, it says that some employees may have joined without being affected by the company's desires. So may have many of the voters who voted for Lorrimer, Smith and Vare have done so without being affected by the illegal acts of these men wishing to gain office, but they were not permitted to represent any voters.

The decision of the National Labor Relations Board resulted in the defeat of the federation labor union at a vote held last Thursday. The vote for the company union was 1,050, and for the labor union 60. I marvel at the large vote the labor union received, in view of the vicious propaganda and illegal set-up by the company of its own company union.

If this ruling of the National Labor Relations Board is to stand, namely, an organization by connivance with an employer, who has been found guilty of violation of Section 7-a because of this connivance may be a candidate for office, then the only solution left is to refrain from participation in any such vote and to stand upon the rights accorded the workers in Resolution No. 44, namely:

"Nothing in this resolution shall prevent, or impede, or diminish in any way the right of employees to strike."

Illegality of Company Union

We asked for another ruling from this board in respect to the company union; a ruling which labor must insist on; that is that a company union with a constitution such as Kohler's company union, is illegal no matter how it came into existence. The constitution of the Kohler company union provides that any employee who loses his employment is no longer a member of the company union; that only company union members can serve on the bargaining committee.

This means that any employee selected as a member of the bargaining committee who is discharged by the company is automatically discharged from serving on the bargaining committee. Thus the employer can exercise a veto over representatives by the process of discharge. This is clearly an interference with the freedom of choice of representatives because the choice is for the purpose of continued representation. Such a company union, therefore—and most of them are so constituted—is a violation of Section 7-a, and illegal.

Here, again the new National Labor Relations Board failed to recognize the true import of Section 7-a. This brings us squarely to a consideration of the President's speech of Sunday night, September 30, wherein he says:

"I shall not ask that any employer or employee permanently lay aside the weapons common to industrial wars, but I shall ask both groups to give a fair trial to peaceful measures to adjust their conflicts of opinion and interest and to experiment for a reasonable time with measures suitable to civilize our industrial civilization." * * *

I do not know just what the President has in mind when he speaks of not asking employees "permanently" to lay aside the weapons common to industrial wars. I am inclined to think he may have in mind requesting them to do so temporarily. Now, I could understand the President making this request in the belief that the government agencies now set up by him are functioning adequately.

I have demonstrated to you that they are not doing so. Our experience has taught us that our laws are all right; but the trouble lies with those who interpret and administer them. * * * President Green has said that "Section 7-a is a promissory note given by the government, but which has not been redeemed."

We cannot, therefore, place as much reliance on the government agencies as the President places on them, and, for my own part, speaking from experience in the legal handling of labor problems for almost 25 years, I am of the firm conviction that labor cannot afford to even temporarily lay down that legitimate weapon, and often the only weapon left to it: The right to strike.

Labor does not want to strike, no more than the President does, and labor will be only too happy to go along with him in his program, but when employers are sufficiently powerful to thwart the government and its agencies, then labor must, as President Green has stated, "fight its battles on the economic field."

The President says, "Step by step we have created all the government agencies necessary to insure, as a general rule, industrial peace." But what good are these agencies when they refuse to function?

It was contemplated when the NIRA was passed that there would be violators and therefore violation was made a crime and penalties of fines and imprisonment were provided. Also, Section 3-b of the act

authorizes and directs the enforcement of the act by injunctive relief.

Well, let us see how the government agency known as the Attorney General has functioned. Not a single prosecution has commenced and only one injunction suit was started—in the Weirton Steel case—and that seems to have been bungled. Compare this inactivity of the Department of Justice of an administration professedly seeking to uphold the rights of labor with a Department of Justice friendly to the interests of the employers.

In 1922 occurred the great railway strike. The employers rushed to the Department of Justice and asked for aid in suppressing the strike. Attorney General Daugherty lost no time in going to Chicago and securing from Judge Wilkinson a drastic injunction against the workers on the railroads. This was followed by similar applications of 300 roads and 300 injunctions were instantly granted. That is the service the employers got.

But today the Attorney General and his department, by dilatoriness, inactivity and positive refusal to act are giving support to the employers in their disrespect for and refusal to comply with the NIRA.

To place them in the hands of a General Johnson, and others like him, will never create the agencies expected to fulfill the promises of the President. Until these boards are manned by persons with a sense of justice, with a true vision for a new economic set-up and a true sympathy for labor, the promissory note will not be redeemed.

Our President has suggested that we lay down our weapons temporarily. He says not permanently and thereby there is an inference that it is only temporarily. I wonder whether the President means by that that we shall surrender our rights to collective bargaining and self-organization. I cannot believe that the President intended such things, but I do believe and know that the employers of the country intend that, because in yesterday's paper, which I have before me, there appears this particular statement on the part of the employers, that they pledge the President their co-operation and then they ask labor to accept a truce, neither group to attempt to change existing relations. What is their idea of existing relations? What is their idea of a truce? Their idea is the same as the thief, who has stolen a good many things and then says, Let's call a truce under these conditions, that everything that I have stolen I keep and let things stand as they are. Can we yield to a truce of that nature? They say, "We will accept the President's call for a truce." Aye, they consented once before to accept the President's request. In the case of the President's re-employment agreement the employers broke their necks in a mad rush to sign that agreement and no sooner had they signed that agreement and ever since they have signed they have been breaking their necks to repudiate the agreement and term as a scrap of paper the agreement they signed with the President.

Can we have a truce of that nature? What do they mean by a truce? A truce by them, I suppose, means to be free to exploit child labor; a truce to them, I suppose, means a truce for what? To be free to find ways and means to subscribe to the principles of a Judge Gary, who only a few years ago declared that a 12-hour day and seven days a week was all right in the steel industry. A truce for what? To be free to pay low wages, \$2.69 per week in the textile industry? Aye, they want a truce for what? To permit bankers to be free to

speculate and make worthless loans so as to earn high commissions, resulting in the loss of billions of dollars of the depositors' money. A truce for what? To be free to build more holding companies pyramiding their stocks and fleecing millions of people out of the savings of their lifetime?

A truce that they may continue to violate Section 7-a and to deny you workers your rights that the Congress and the President of the United States assure you?

A truce, they say? Aye, let them make a truce with their God and with their conscience, and when they have done that, let them in that truce, my friends, make a truce so that we under that truce may at least get a fair and more just division of the products of our toil, a truce to live happier and better lives. That truce we can well say we challenge them to accept.

[Editor's note: This important address was given before the American Federation of Labor convention. It is reprinted here, in substantial part minus illustrative material, because it looks toward decisive future action.]

SHOP TALK: MODULATION AND CARRIER

(Continued from page 475)

ated as class A the output wave will have the same shape as the input wave or signal and must be able to supply a 50 per cent increase in the transmitter output power if the set is to have 100 per cent modulation.

The modulated tube must be worked as a class C amplifier and the bias must be approximately twice that required to give cut off bias and plate current saturation must be supplied by the excitation from the preceding stage. Class C modulated amplifiers require more excitation than similar amplifiers in C. W. telegraph transmitters and a surplus of excitation is very desirable.

Class C Amplifiers

It is just as necessary for the modulation to work into a load resistance of proper value for maximum undistorted modulation as it is for an audio output tube to work into the proper load value for maximum undistorted power output, therefore, there is a definite proper value of class C amplifier plate current for any modulator amplifier combination and the amplifier must be operated at this value of current if maximum undistorted modulation is to be obtained. A fault with some transmitters is to operate the modulated amplifier with excessive plate current. This lowers the effective load resistance into which the modulator tube must work and means a low value of modulation without distortion. This overloading is sometimes called over-modulation.

The modulated amplifier bias should be that specified and nothing less. The excitation should be increased if necessary by increasing the output of the preceding stages.

It is considered good practice to use transmitting grid leak in series with the generator or battery bias. The resistor sufficient to reach cutoff bias.

Maximum undistorted power output is obtained with a load resistance that

equals two times the plate resistance of the tube.

In class C amplifiers, by making the load resistance high compared with the plate resistance of tube it is possible to reach near distortionless modulation, regardless of remaining adjustments, although the power output is sacrificed.

When modulated, class C amplifiers when properly adjusted will develop a 100 per cent modulated wave with very little amplitude distortion and no frequency or phase distortion.

Class B. Amplifiers

Class B amplifiers, instead of class C, must be used after the modulated stage to avoid distortion. While it is possible to use class A amplification after modulated amplifier, it is never done in practice because plate efficiency of class A amplification is much less than in class B.

To put a class B tube in operation:

First adjust grid bias to near cutoff point. Then obtain proper A. C. grid excitation. Use a convenient load impedance in the plate circuit and vary grid excitation until a millimeter in the grid circuit indicates there is a small D. C. grid current when the exciting voltage is modulated as completely as the apparatus will allow. Finally the load impedance is adjusted to give the highest plate efficiency. The load impedance should be twice the plate resistance of tube for maximum undistorted output. Lower value of load impedance, giving less output than maximum at lower plate efficiency should not be used.

The safest way to adjust load impedance is to start with the greatest load impedance available. This is then reduced, until plate losses become excessive or until the maximum output is obtained.

If plate losses are excessive at highest plate impedance that can be obtained, it is necessary to reduce plate voltage and readjust the bias and excitation. If on the other hand the tube is not operating up to full capacity when the plate load impedance is the value giving maximum output, it is necessary to increase the plate voltage, bias and excitation.

It is impossible to get true class B amplification with grid leak alone. The approximate bias will be the plate voltage used divided by the amplification factor of the tube.

The adjustment of tank circuit should be for maximum tank current with minimum plate current (condition necessary for exact resonance). Each change in coupling or excitation to grid may necessitate returning of tank circuit, likewise when antenna coupling or tuning is made.

Tuning

If there is not enough external resistance in the plate circuit to minimize the distortion the plate current ammeter will show an increase in reading on the loud signals. As the amount of resistance is increased the change in reading of the ammeter becomes less and less on loud signals, showing that distortionless amplification is being approached or is obtained.

As the turns of the primary winding are decreased the step-up ratio of the trans-

former is increased and therefore the load is increased. In any tube circuit, if the load resistance is too high, the plate current will be high without an increase in antenna current.

For best adjustment of antenna inductance start with minimum number of turns and gradually increase until proper loading is obtained but never to a point where increased plate current does not increase the antenna current. The coupling of the power amplifier stage to antenna is quite critical. There is only one set position for maximum transfer of energy, i. e., Max antenna current and plate of the P. A. tube not too hot.

The power amplifier tube draws more plate current when antenna tuning is near resonance, and the change in plate current as plate circuit tuning condenser is moved through resonance should be smooth. A sudden sharp change in plate current generally indicates tube is breaking into oscillation and may have to be better shielded to eliminate.

Listen to program with a monitor on zero beat and much can be learned. The signal should be clean cut and clear.

Downward modulation is caused by a reduction in power output with modulation when there should be an increase in power output. It may be due to any of the following:

Insufficient class C amplifier bias of modulated amplifier.

Insufficient class C amplifier R. F. excitation.

Excessive class C amplifier plate current causing overloading of the modulator.

In a linear amplifier following the class C modulated amplifier, downward modulation will result with 100 per cent modulation if the carrier excitation to the linear amplifier is greater than that which it can handle for peak loads.

Downward modulation may be the indication of a defective modulator tube.

If the bias on the class B tube is less than that required for cut-off downward modulation may result.

Until recently D. C. generators made the most satisfactory power supply for grid bias especially for high power R. F. amplifiers and in particular class B amplifiers. Recent developments in rectifiers have placed them in the satisfactory class.

Parasitic Oscillations

Get parasitic oscillations out first before neutering and tuning. Disconnect the power amplifier from the preceding stage. Set the P. A. tuning condenser at maximum. Set the neut condenser at minimum. Change neut condenser from minimum to maximum and if meters do not change all is O. K. Parasitics result from stray coupling and resonant circuits, connecting wires, etc., and absorb energy. They are particularly troublesome with large tubes because of high mutual conductance and high electrode capacities and long leads used. They can be killed with copper shielding, resistances in different parts of circuit or with a small R. F. choke of about 20 turns of wire connected close to grid terminal.

Neutralizing

Remove plate supply from tube. Touch neon tube to grid or plate terminal of tube and adjust tuning condenser until tube glows with neut condenser set at minimum. Increase value of neut condenser until neon goes out and for finer adjustments, adjust tuning condenser again also neut condenser.

Now—Swing the tuning condenser through

resonance and watch the grid meter. If any flicker in grid meter make slight adjustments to neut condenser until there is no change in the grid meter reading when tank condenser is turned through resonance. The tube is then neutered.

Adding resistance in the grid circuit opposes the feed back and also loads the plate circuit of the preceding stage.

In case the tube will not neut, add a bypass condenser, grid lead to ground and if it changes grid or plate meter readings the R. F. choke is not good and it may be impossible to neut until the choke is replaced with a good one of the proper number of turns. It may also cause trouble by feeding through the bias generator and getting into other circuits.

In case you can't find the old neut tube, set the neut condenser at minimum. Tune the tank condenser until you get a dip in the grid current meter. This indicates the plate circuit is tuned to the preceding stage and also shows the tank circuit is drawing power.

This is proof the tube is not neutered as the dip in grid circuit meter shows the plate circuit is absorbing some power or energy. Neutralizing will prevent the plate circuit from absorbing energy and can be obtained by proper setting of the neut condenser.

If necessary reduce the C bias on tube being neutered in order to get a good scale reading on the grid meter. The C bias must be returned to original value after the capacity of the tube is balanced.

The fewer neut turns used the larger the neut condenser must be and the greater loading effect it will have on the preceding stage.

The quality of the transmission can be readily checked as well as the percentage of modulation, stage by stage, with an oscillograph and audio oscillator, very necessary equipment in any broadcast station if the apparatus is to be operated at full efficiency.

A radio transmitter is contrary at times and when in this mood, experience counts. The longer you live around and study them the more acquainted you become and the better prepared you are to handle the situation.

HOW VIENNA BUILT ITS MODEL HOUSES

(Continued from page 472)

The difference has been made up out of the general revenues of the city. The accompanying table, in schillings compares the total expenditure on dwellings for recent years with the yield of the dwelling house tax.

Year	House Construction Tax	Investment in Housing Facilities
1928	36,193,553	95,564,461
1929	36,403,379	92,307,657
1930	36,257,648	96,488,495
1931	36,385,365	82,424,895
1932	35,800,000	47,795,160
1933	47,000,000	42,072,400

"This table makes it clear that the inscription, 'Erected by the City of Vienna from the Dwelling House Tax,' which is placed on municipal buildings, is somewhat misleading. The buildings are a considerable charge against the general revenues of the city. Among these general revenues, by far the most important

items are the share of the city in funds distributed by the federal government, and the welfare tax (Fursorgeabgabe), which is a flat assessment of 4 per cent on all payrolls. Originally this tax was designed to take care of the expenditures of the city for relief and social betterment. However, though the expenditures for these purposes have been very heavy, the yield from the 'welfare' tax has been sufficient to leave a considerable sum for other purposes. For 1928 the yield of the dwelling house tax was 36,193,553 schillings, while the yield of the welfare tax was 76,165,098, and the share of the city in the federal taxes 136,781,531 schillings. Expenditures in that year were 95,564,461 schillings for construction of dwellings, and 5,081,777 schillings for administration.

"We noted above that in 1922 and 1923 the housing program was financed to a considerable extent by loans. These loans at the end of 1933 constituted practically the entire debt of the city. The total amount of the issues was 186 billion crowns, or about two and a half million dollars at the exchange rates of 1923. The interest varies on the different issues of the loan and average about 5.9 per cent. There was no amortization for the first 10 years. Interest and amortization are charged against the proceeds of the dwelling house tax."

The authors conclude:

"Given the conditions which existed in Vienna after the war, public housing construction was a necessity. Confronted with this necessity the city government rose to the occasion admirably. The work was done with efficiency, and apparently with honesty, and the program was carried through with remarkable speed. Vienna has proved that it is possible for a poverty-stricken city, at a time when private enterprise has been driven out of the housing field, to provide decent homes for its poor at nominal cost to them, and pay for the homes out of taxation."

RADIO PILES UP PROFITS AS IT BATTLES LABOR

(Continued from page 471)

Survey of Current Business, United States Department of Commerce.

NATIONAL ADVERTISING (Radio and Magazine)
(Thousands of Dollars)

	1929	1933	1934
January	\$13,478	\$8,358	\$10,076
February	17,078	10,770	11,794
March	19,048	11,597	13,230
April	21,995	11,752	15,433
May	20,873	11,394	15,314
June	19,005	9,701	13,926
July	16,749	8,101	11,695
August	13,406	7,786	-----
September	17,662	8,491	-----
October	21,698	12,404	-----
November	21,490	12,869	-----
December	19,963	12,016	-----

Total for first seven months - \$128,286 \$71,733 \$91,468
(Computed from totals for radio advertising and for magazine advertising as published in the "Survey of Current Business.")
July, 1934, is 70 per cent of July, 1929, and is 43 per cent greater than July, 1933.

That which was bitter to endure may be sweet to remember.

20 MILLION WILL PRESENT PETITION

(Continued from page 470)

of thousands of aged who, though completely dependent, were supported by children or relatives who were able either fully or partly to support them.

If only the aged now helped through public and private relief channels were added to the 477,230 old people on unemployment relief rolls, the figure would rise to at least 700,000 persons in need of assistance. Thus, far from being "under-represented in the relief group," those 65 years of age and older helped in one way or another, would constitute about 10 per cent of all people in the aged group, or double the proportion of the aged in the population at large. The aged group thus stands out as the most dependent of all age groups. This estimate does not take into account the many thousands now protected by industrial, military and other pensions who would be destitute but for those special provisions.

SOCIAL INSURANCE LOOMS—WHAT KIND?

(Continued from page 460)

accepts exclusive liability by an agreement with the contractor in a manner approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury.

This bill is Senate Bill No. S. 2616 and may be obtained from the Superintendent of the Senate Document Office at Washington, D. C.

Wisconsin Plan

Wisconsin is the first, and as far as we can learn, still the only state to have actually accepted an unemployment insurance plan, although many other states, notably New York and Ohio, have been working on such bills for some time. The Wisconsin law, enacted in the 1931-32 session, aims more at employment stabilization than at jobless relief. Each employer is directly responsible for any unemployment he causes. It is a "reserve fund" system, administered by the state, a separate account being kept for each employer who regularly employs 10 or more persons. Under the Wisconsin law he must pay into the fund 2 per cent of his annual payroll, until his account amounts to \$55 per eligible employee, and thereafter 1 per cent until he has \$75 per employee, at which figure the fund must be maintained. Public school teachers, salaried employees receiving over \$300 per month and contractual employees receiving over \$1,500 in any 12-month period or less, are excluded. The entire cost of the system is carried by the employer alone, unless his employees freely agree to contribute also, and thus receive additional benefits.

For total unemployment benefits amount to 50 per cent of the average weekly wage, with a minimum of \$5 per week and a maximum of \$10. For partial unemployment, the benefit is "the difference between the eligible employee's actual wages for the week and the weekly benefit to which he would be entitled if totally unemployed." No individual may receive benefits in more than 10 weeks out of any calendar year, whether the benefits are for total or only for partial unemployment; thus the maximum benefit

in any year is \$100. To be eligible for the full benefit the worker must have been a resident of the state for two years and have been gainfully employed there for 40 weeks in that period. He must be physically able and available for work upon call. A waiting period of two weeks after registration is required before benefit payments may begin.

An employer's liability toward any employee bears the ratio of one week's benefits for each four weeks of employment during the past year, unless the employee worked for him for less than two weeks during that time, if he is a wage earner, or for less than a month if a salaried employee. An employer is not liable beyond the current resources of his fund (\$75 per employee), but if he defaults in his payments to the fund they may be collected from him plus 12 per cent interest by civil action in the name of the state.

The law provides for the establishment of district public employment offices. Superintendents of these offices may recommend that an eligible unemployed person attend a vocational or other school during his unemployment, at public expense. If the person attends and does satisfactory work in his classes, he is eligible for an additional dollar per week benefit.

Originally the law, passed in 1931, was to be voluntary, unless employers failed to carry out the spirit of the law, in which case it was to become compulsory on July 1, 1933. Owing to adverse economic conditions the compulsory date was later extended for one year. On July 2, 1934, the mandatory law officially went into operation. It is expected to involve between 1,500 and 2,000 employers and nearly 400,000 employees. The system is administered by the State Industrial Commission, which also administers the Wisconsin workmen's compensation act. Premium payments will start on August 1, based upon July payrolls. Because it takes some time to build up such a fund, benefit payments will not start until July, 1935.

American Plan

The American Association for Labor Legislation has offered another reserve fund plan for unemployment insurance, as a model basis for state legislation. In this case the funds are maintained separately for each industry. Employees receive benefits out of the fund for the industry in which they were last employed. Each industry fund is administered by an employment stabilization board of five or more members, at least three of whom are to be employers in that industry. If desired, voting strength for electing the members of this board may be proportioned according to the number of workers engaged by each employer, so that it would be possible for large employers to dominate the boards for their particular industries. Such a stabilization board may revise from time to time the amount and times of benefit payments from its industry's funds, according to the financial condition of that fund. It may also establish employment exchanges to serve the industry, the expense of such offices being charged to the assets of the insurance fund. It may award dividends to employers, who maintain regular employment, and fix the remuneration of the officers and employees of the industry fund. Most of the actions of the boards are subject to the approval of the commissioner of the state's department of labor.

Contributions are to be at the rate of 1½ per cent of the wages paid to employees. Benefits amount to (a) \$10 per week to employees of 18 years or over and \$5 to employees under 18 or (b) 60 per cent of his

weekly wages, whichever figure is lower. Benefits start after a two-week waiting period and are payable for a duration of time not to exceed 13 weeks in a year, nor in a greater ratio than one week of benefits for every four weeks of employment within the state during the two preceding years.

To be eligible for compensation, an employee must have been employed for at least 26 weeks in the state during the two preceding years and must be capable and available for employment, but he shall not be required to accept employment in a situation vacant due to a trade dispute or if wages, hours and conditions are not those prevailing for similar work in the place of employment or are such as "tend to depress wages or working conditions." Benefits will not be paid to an employee who has lost his employment through misconduct, or has left it voluntarily without reasonable cause, or has lost or left it due to a trade dispute in the establishment, as long as such dispute continues. Employees may voluntarily agree to contribute to the fund for the purpose of securing benefits in addition to those provided by the act. The state commissioner of labor may exempt an employer from contributing to his industry fund if he furnishes satisfactory proof of ability to pay the benefits directly or submits a satisfactory unemployment relief plan of his own, provided he furnishes collateral securities and sets up proper reserves.

The "American Plan," as it has come to be called, was put forward in 1930 and has since been subject to considerable criticism by persons interested in labor and unemployment problems. Copies of the plan are obtainable from John B. Andrews, secretary, American Association for Labor Legislation, 131 East Twenty-third Street, New York City.

British Plan

The British unemployment insurance plan has been frequently mis-called "the dole." No system can be a dole as long as the beneficiaries regularly contribute to fund, as do the 12,000,000 British workers covered by this plan. Under this scheme workers, employers and the government contribute normally in equal amounts, but in the past when the fund became insufficient, the government made up the difference, as far as possible. In 1931 it became necessary to raise the contribution rates from all parties and to decrease the benefits. The country is still operating on that revision. On the basis of current exchange rates, the contributions from employers, employees and the government each amount to 21 cents (10d.) per week for adult men and 19 cents (8d.) for women. Lower rates are paid for younger persons.

Weekly benefits amount to about \$3.90 (15s. 3d.) for men and \$3.45 (13s. 6d.) for women, with smaller sums for young persons. Additional weekly benefits of \$2.04 (8s.) for dependent adults and 51 cents (2s.) for dependent children are allowed. The maximum duration of benefit payments is 156 days per year. Agricultural workers, private domestic servants, professional nurses, permanent government employees, fishermen wholly remunerated by shares, wives employed by their husbands, pensioners, and persons dependent upon others are excluded.

A movement is under way now to return to a more liberal system. The bill providing this return was overwhelmingly accepted by the House of Commons last May. The revised schedules would provide weekly benefits of \$4.34 (17s.) for men and \$3.83 (15s.) for women. Benefits for adult dependents would be extended to \$2.30 (9s.) per week. Minimum

age for contribution would be lowered to 14 and the age at which benefits would begin, to 16. Benefits would be given for longer periods, and for every five weekly contributions made during the past five years, the unemployed person would be entitled to three additional days of benefit.

The revised plan places the system on a self-sustaining basis. All governmental relief measures for those who have exhausted their unemployment benefits are to be entirely separated from the insurance system. Funds borrowed from the treasury will run for definite periods, ranging from six months to two years. This latter step will help to dissociate the British unemployment insurance system from the idea that it is a dole.

NEW WEAPON IN THE HANDS OF LABOR

(Continued from page 473)

General Information Given

Other reports in the bulletin concern the National Labor Relations Board, storm center of industrial disputes; employer-employee relationships for the month of August; what happened to employment and payrolls; the trend of employment and payrolls in manufacturing and in certain non-manufacturing industries. The federal employment and relief program is statistically sketched: conditions in agriculture, industry and trade detailed, with an index of wholesale prices and retail food prices thrown in for good measure.

While this Bulletin represents an opportunity to intelligent workers who have long wished such a compass and guide, it is also a challenge to organized labor which says in effect, "Have you the interest to ask for this help, the ability to assimilate it and the courage to use it?"

CANADA AROUSED BY MINISTER'S REPORT

(Continued from page 477)

it overburdened with a \$20,000,000 bonded indebtedness; its employees with worthless stock on their hands or debts at the bank in addition to cut wages; and the underlying industries from which the concern was purchasing goods with vitally impaired revenues. Yet Flavelle had done nothing illegal.

Another Toronto chain store, the T. Eaton Company, has spent huge sums in overexpanding. It now owns several factories, 22 department stores, two mail order houses and 39 groceries. To cover its augmented overhead this concern has also scraped off at the bottom, shifting its degree of mark-up from 32 per cent to 43 per cent; yet it is losing money on practically all of its enterprises.

American Firms Involved

Stevens demonstrated that mergers are the seat of many industrial ills. The Dominion securities firm took over the healthy food-products distributing establishment of P. Burns and Company, worth not over \$10,000,000, then proceeded to wreck it by issuing \$17,000,000 of securities on it. Several prominent stone producing companies, already laden

with deficits, were merged recently with the steel wares, and upon the consolidated assets further bonds were floated. The National Biscuit Co. has taken in reputable bakeries and issued new securities until the whole organization is practically bankrupt. Big flour mills operate string bakeries all over Canada, driving out sound, local enterprises and depressing wages throughout the industry. The paper and pulp kings have taken \$30,000,000 out of their industry through bond issues based on consolidations.

Through these operations we see healthy plants ruined when absorbed by rotten top organizations and sound top organizations wrecked by embracing inefficient units. Stevens charges that only three paths remain open to his nation (1) a laissez faire policy, which is certain to bring a united revolt from agricultural and wage earning classes, (2) a dictatorship strong enough to enforce fair play and honesty upon industrial magnates, or (3) a reconstruction of the present system to insure a more equitable distribution of Canada's wealth.

The Honorable Mr. Stevens is no man to stop at ineffectual generalities. He openly names names and cites chapter and page reference. The speech in which he exposed the rottenness of many of his country's leading citizens and denounced politicians who knowingly allow such conditions to per-

sist was instantly suppressed by Canada's infuriated Prime Minister Bennett. The address had been printed in leaflet form and distributed to all the leading newspapers. Yet three small papers in all of Canada were the only ones which published it.

Not that all the newspapers of Canada believe in the particular brand of politics of Bennett's party—far from it. In public Bennett might storm lest the captains of industry sue Stevens for libel (even though everyone knew that Stevens had the proof), and in private quake lest these same captains withdraw their campaign funds at the next election. Still Bennett, of himself, was not a sufficient force to prevent the entire public press of Canada from reporting on a speech by her Minister of Trade and Commerce. The truth lies even deeper than politics. For the goose that lays golden campaign eggs for politicians is the same goose that supplies golden advertising eggs to the press. According to James Rorty, author of "Our Master's Voice," 63 per cent of all national magazine income in the United States comes from advertising, while 74 per cent of that of daily newspapers derives from the same source. In Canada the situation appears to be much the same.

Bennett's banning of his Minister's address stirred up a veritable tempest of indignation. The bubble burst right in the midst of a significant clothing workers' strike in Toronto and Montreal. Public opinion aroused by Stevens' unsparing exposé greatly aided the union to win its strike; for his booklet, circulated through bootleg channels or otherwise, had rapidly become one of the "best sellers" in Canada.

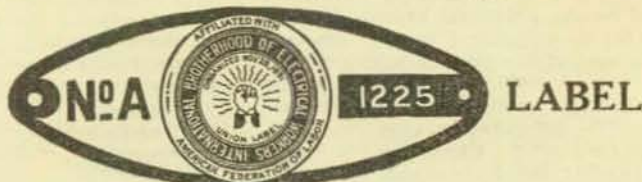
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507	668256	668260	634	254270	254274	770	379639	379688	1151	657970	
508	429721	429739	634	958555	958569	772	702469	702470	1154	4657	4665
509	669296	669303	636	306181	306215	773	901653	901675	1154	963671	963691
512	231721	231722	637	212898	212920	774	925126	925164	1156	32210	32250
512	902524	902530	637	894825	894878	784	468046	468073	1156	92262	92265
515	631822	631827	640	168560	168610	787	964209	964221	1156	167101	
517	642258	642268	642	13811	13812	792	919409	919420	1156	416251	416264
520	959773	959788	642	922577	922590	794	39653	39680			
521	234285	234288	643	961586	961597	794	175585	175593			
521	920026	920087	644	482401	482410	794	434580	434662			
522	93006		644	933292	933300	798	955081	955097			
522	966324	966389	646	47616	47624	802	237030	237037			
525	972601	972636	648	86083	86140	807	236204	236229			
526	945701	945710	648	420292	420317	811	64718	64722			
528	44511	44517	649	226085		813	930363	930378			
528	111642	111713	649	328746	328800	817	127886	127913			
529	47904	47909	650	253817	253835	817	397719	397900			
532	316029	316080	650	281557	281567	819	892385	892397			
533	963492	963495	653	253526	253549	820	144794	144798			
536	905464	905469	656	964852	964875	824	237634	237639			
537	169498	169500	657	962150	962160	835	225940	225947			
537	251401	251406	661	198165	198167	836	229521	229528			
538	19005	19016	663	481201	481217	838	892782	892800			
539	908375	908381	664	83409	83414	838	804001	804005			
540	900444	900466	664	897587	897600	840	623094	623100			
544	41436		664	969901	969910	840	971401	971405			
544	42562	42610	666	65262		842	625038	625048			
545	952624	952644	666	260582	260656	844	234033	234046			
548	621181	621190	669	241931	241939	844	265658				
549	11828	11830	670	176143	176149	848	228732	228755			
549	131737	131800	672	239880		850	746387	746392			
552	95772	95783	673	663366	663383	854	921996	922016			
553	148132	148151	676	83292	83297	855	236504	236536			
554	214364	214370	677	20142		862	921813	921845			
554	898289	898310	677	874901	874910	863	908081	908099			
555	899579	899590	678	227452	227470	864	92788	92803			
556	340196	340200	678	241960	241961	869	441421	441436			
556	480901	480921	679	955524	955532	870	671944	671974			
557	942732	942740	680	957048	957054	873	909480	909488			
558	232309	232375	681	641920	641934	874	643840	643845			
558	258171	258227	683	226427	226467	885	254412	254481			
559	85983	86008	684	934431	934445	886	192777				
561	198802	198965	685	604402	604423	886	442580	442603			
562	920532	920549	686	177709	177747	890	239127	239144			
564	740990	741004	690	238442	238447	892	959453	959460			
568	370565	370585	690	384916	384970	900	889008	889016			
569	23451	23452	691	908299	908312	901	166201				
569	317667	317734	693	896908	896921	901	259393	259444			
570	16473	16482	694	133909	133988	901	968707	968731			
571	950432	950433	695	241251	241267	912	398381	398463			
573	903698	903708	695	251853	251855	914	378764	378778			
574	24053	24056	697	324430	324490	915	75997	75999			
574	28291	28292	697	435377	435513	918	230167	230187			
574	285431	285520	698	233135	233152	919	923124	923131			
575	618174	618180	701	159398	159425	922	374261	374284			
577	910464	910477	702	528272	528430	937	672383	672397			
580	271079	271080	703	966609	966611	940	225719	225733			
580	961805	961824	704	159942	159951	948	31656				
582	183901	183917	707	891282	891300	948	182725	182772			
582	254701	254713	707	970501	970523	948	242385	242400			
582	281853		709	89259	89262	949	246823	246828			
583	249456		710	652723	652749	949	941298	941310			
583	948488	948499	711	5211	5236	953	912761	912776			
584	323646	323711	711	343006	343075	956	83875	83880			
584	433681	433749	712	368955	368968	958	657496	657499			
586	228347	228366	713	181001	181340	963	313572	313580			
588	384092	384129	713	362991	363150	972	665290	665292			
589	243211	243217	713	470341	470510	978	74649	74653			
589	369201	369280	713	514651	514880	991	914553	914567			
591	953533	953550	714	657470	657473	995	939262	939300			
593	624770	624775	716	113151	113330	996	65242				
594	942141	942184	716	289822	289825	997	237919	237927			
595	442227	442370	717	8852	8854	1002	194286				
596	440771	440778	717	222858	222918	1002	528751	528783			
597	895921	895930	719	825613	825665	1024	185006	185143			
599	144901		721	944730	944733	1025	649615	649618			
599	932649	932664	723	221451	221466	1029	906112	906136			
600	930638	930642	723	468948	469047	1032	932813	932821			
601	61502	61504	724	212802	212886	1036	236741	236754			
601	148630	148637	724	926051	926100	1037	24536	24645			
601	546567		724	972301	972308	1037	129856	129860			
601	931783	931800	725	232162	232186	1047	698054	698080			
602	42333	42334	728	901021	901031	1054	234634	234640			
602	934719	934730	729	622642	622646	1057	234452	234453			
611	27300	27310	731	935074	935098	1057	482692	482699			
613	43972	43995	732	925720	925760	1072	858981	858988			
613	237222	237226	734	82897	82903	1086	21408	21442			
613	388005	388428	734	372535	372743	1087	10686	10687			
615	239710	239721	735	663427	663431	1091	941899	941914			
615	269254		736	967206	967237	1095	532186	532211			
617	795434	795452	743	690630	690648	1099	645440	645443			
619	482105	482113	748	227139	227160	1101	940629	940639			
621	921341	921352	757	946052	946069	1108	81846	81851			
623	869024	869050	758	181809	181829	1118	887374	887393			

MISSING											
	2	144876.									
	9	270827-828, 830.									
	38	389000-049.									
	48	415587-590.									
	59	330662-663.									
	65	174301-368, 370-376,									
		378-388, 390-396,									
		398-407, 409, 411-									

MISSING

2-144876.
9-270827-828, 830.
38-389000-049.
48-415587-590.
59-330662-663.
65-174301-368, 370-376.
378-388, 390-396.
398-407, 409, 411.
414, 416-418, 420.
425.
73-15910, 22266.
109-32408, 892997.
116-37261.
128-147778.
233-375201, 231.
265-263655.
453-53750-53761.
477-946944.
501-396648-650.
522-93001-93005.
650-281558, 560.
653-253546.
684-934430.
690-384946, 959.
835-225940.
836-229515-520.
838-894004.

VOID

1-452696, 809.
2-144874, 471052.
3-A-J, 2958, 2966.
2993, 3164, 3185.
3236, 3267, 3276.
3285, 3321, 3339.
3345, 3362, 3355.
3559, 3620, 3635.
3698, 3708, 3716.
3803, 3846, 4034.
3-A-H, 301, 805.
3-C-J, 135, 138.
3-O-A, 4448 - 4449.
4509, 4514, 4582.
4585.
3-X-G, 39710, 39844.
39937, 40013.
40589, 40729.
40732, 40828.
40836, 40871.
40910, 40952.
41160, 41202.
41203, 41205.
41210, 41693.
41696, 41801.
41827, 41847.
41920.
8-82087, 82989.
9-378399-40

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh & Two

Yeah, bo, we're going into a long, hard winter, but at least we have a swell supply of rhymsters, quippers, chatterers, jokers and crackers for this page and if that can't lift the depression anyway it oughta help. Here's Walter Hendrick, for example, describing the kinda music we all like to hear.

Happy Days

The sound of saws and hammers is ringing in my ears;
I have not heard that music much in the last five years.

WALTER H. HENDRICK,
L. U. No. 48.
From Grand Coulee Dam.

We consider this "Sleepy Steve" guy a real addition to our gang here on this page and here's another reason why we like him:

Ballade of Shirts

The Brown Shirts march across the screen
In news-reel shots from Germany.
I read of Black Shirts, Tan and Green,
With none am I in sympathy.
But still in fairness how can we
At Nazi and Fascisti jeer?
Are we from shirts symbolic free?
What of the Stuffed Shirts we have here?

Swollen with arrogance and spleen
They prate of loss of liberty.
The kind of liberty they mean
That lets them sweat their employee.
And if the Shirts across the sea
Favor child labor (vildest smear
On pages of our history),
What of the Stuffed Shirts we have here?

And no fresh wisdom do they glean
These leaders of our industry.
They still pursue the old routine
To balk the New Deal's policy.
And some foment hostility
'Tween nations; the munitioneer
Who trades in death and agony.
He's of the Stuffed Shirts we have here.

Envoy

By signs and portents all can see
Their day of reckoning draws near,
The twilight of plutocracy
And of the Stuffed Shirts we have here.
"SLEEPY STEVE,"
L. U. No. 9.

Pennsylvania Thrift

The railroad ticket agent was at his window in a certain central Pennsylvania town and was asked by a man for two round-trip tickets to a small town a few miles away. While waiting for the tickets the purchaser remarked that they were one for himself and the other for a corpse that he was taking along with him, whereupon the agent stopped and said, "What you want, then, is one round-trip ticket for yourself and one one-way ticket for the corpse, isn't it?"

"No," said the man, "I want two round-trip tickets. You see the corpse was my aunt and she was born and raised in that town so I have it all figured out that it will be a sight cheaper for me to take her up there and let the folks see her than it

would be to have all those folks come down and eat a couple of meals off of me."

"CLARK OF HARRISBURG."

Turkey Talk

(A Thanksgiving Day Dialogue)
"Wherefore," snorted with a deep scowl
The infuriated turkish fowl,
"Must my carcass be the victim of your glee?
I'm dished by a generous hand
In the New Deal's Alphabet Land,
And my fair species extinct shall soon be!"

"Your fears are ungrounded, my bird,"
Came the toiler's consoling word,
"My abundance shall cause no loss to you;
All smooth-flowin' talk and chatter
To the far winds shall soon scatter
While I barely subsist on a mere stew!"
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3, New York City.

A Bovine Prodigy

Old Pop Lilacell and the usual bunch of village idlers were gathered on the steps of the corner grocery and one of them had just finished relating the wonderful feats of an educated horse in adding up figures, and, with a sly wink to the others, he said to Pop, "Ain't that wonderful?"

"Waal," said Pop, "Yuh don't hev to go far to beat that. Yuh know that ol' brindle cow o' mine, waal, she just gives seven quarts at a milkin' an' always afore I starts to milk her I puts seven carrots in her manger. One day I thought I'd try 'er out, so I only gave 'er three carrots, an' believe me er not 'jes as soon as the milk reached the three-quart mark in the pail, she stopped delivering. I give her another carrot an' she let down 'zactly another quart an' every time I give 'er another carrot she give another quart until I had the full seven quarts, so then to try out the onery ol' cuss I puts another carrot in the feed box an' by heck ef she didn't turn around an' look me full in the face an' shake 'er head, an' takin' the carrot in 'er teeth, she handed it back to me—she was too durned honest to eat it."

"Waal," said one of the gang, "Ef she's so durned honest how cum yuh got chains on all yer gates?"

"Waal," said Pop, "That's jes' an honest difference of opinion 'tween me an' 'er. Yuh see, she cud open any gate on the place so I put some o' them new-fangled patent gate fasteners on 'em, but she figgered 'em out and opened 'em in no time at all, so I hed to put chains on 'em an' that's got 'er headed off there, but she got even with me."

Yuh see I turned 'er an' a young heifer into the barnyard an' I'll be durned ef she didn't walk right over to the barn door an' nosed the button around till it opened. By this time I was considerable riled so I mounts my step ladder an' moves the button up out of 'er reach, an' then I sneaks around to where she cudn't see me an' watched 'er, and I'll be eternally blasted fer lying, ef she didn't call that heifer to 'er, put down 'er head an' balance the heifer on it, mumble out somethin' and lift 'er up, and I'll be

durned ef that imp o' Satan didn't nose that button around till the door swung open.

"Brindle lets the heifer down, walks into the stable, turns aroun' an' faces me as I'm comin', an' grins right in my face as she gives me the merry hee haw. Now what do yuh think o' that?" But no one answered. The gang was sunk deep in speechless gloom.

"SHAPPIE."

And here's a song of victory from the Milwaukee boys about the little poker game they had there last summer.

Ace of Victory

We have reasons to be happy
We have reasons to be glad,
For we won a moral victory
And are mighty proud of that.

The odds they were tremendous
And the worries made us lean.
They did everything to down us,
Using psychology between.

We placed our cards on the table
And neither were they stacked
And when we played the ace of hearts
Soon followed the ten, king, queen and jack.

From then on we became less disheartened.
And we plodded along day by day
Visioning future progress
When the ante came our way.

We placed our faith in the A. F. of L.
We fought and they saw us through.
It proves in union there is strength,
And we're getting somewhere, too.
MAX SULEWSKY,
Member 494, Milwaukee.

Danny O'Brien, popular lineman in these parts, visited a widow of his likes every evening. Some of the boys who noted the daily visits suggested he should marry the lady. "Yeah, I often thought of that but where will I spend my evenings then?" said Danny.

G. L. MONSIVE,
L. U. No. 595.

We like to keep this page for our own contributors but once in a while we run into something that highly deserves rebroadcasting and such is this piece of news (true, we hope) from the Seamen's Journal.

And Then It Started

Here is the inside story of the recent riot in Marseilles between a score of United States sailors and a restaurant proprietor.

It seems the sailors entered a French eating place and ordered ham and eggs. When the check arrived, the boys saw they were being taxed nearly \$2 (U. S.) for each portion.

One gob rose from his table, walked toward the proprietor, handed him a quarter and started to walk out. The proprietor shouted and made a grab at the sailor. "You haven't paid me enough," he screamed.

"Oh, yeah," the sailor retorted, "just take the balance off the war debt."



THE NATION'S STRENGTH IS THE NATION'S HEALTH

The greatest threat to the nation's health is tuberculosis. It is the chief killer of men in industry between the ages of 15 and 45—20,000 men in this group alone die of it every year. No one is safe from the disease until every case has been found and placed under treatment. Help protect yourself and your family by using Christmas Seals on your holiday letters and packages. The funds they provide finance a program of prevention, discovery, and treatment of tuberculosis throughout the entire year.



*The NATIONAL, STATE, and LOCAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATIONS
of the UNITED STATES*

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS